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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC **STATISTICS REVIEW**

VOL. 5 / 2020

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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Announcement:



*The Department of Statistics, Malaysia is conducting
Population and Housing Census Malaysia, 2020*

7.7.2020 – 30.9.2020 (e-Census)

7.10.2020 – 24.10.2020 (Face-to-face)

www.mycensus.gov.my



*The Government of Malaysia has declared
National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day
theme this year is
“Connecting the world with data we can trust”*

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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First of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the stakeholders, media and public who have taken time despite their busy schedules to read and support every releases of Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR). Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) releases the fifth MESR which will indicate on Malaysia's latest economic performance based on the recent statistics.

As we are aware, the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) has been extended to 31st December 2020 in order to contain the number of new cases of COVID-19. The government of Malaysia allowed businesses to operate with adherence to the strict standard operating procedures (SOP) as significant precautions to curb virus transmission. Hence, the department has taken the initiative to release the MESR on monthly basis to update on the latest scenario and crystal clear the performance of Malaysia's economy. Besides that, DOSM without fail have released more information pertaining statistics and to date, it has released 85 newsletters to fulfill the users' needs.

Let's look at the economic performance of Malaysia's major trading partners in the month of July 2020. The United Kingdom (UK) GDP contracted by 11.7 per cent year on year, a slower growth of 6.6 per cent against June 2020 and remained lower than February before the pandemic disrupted the economy. All sectors in the UK economy are recovering gradually, however it is not able to fully recover due to the severe adverse consequences of COVID-19 in March and April of this year. Meanwhile, China showed more positive economic outlook by registering the total value added of the industrial production at 4.8 per cent for the month of July 2020 as compared to last year. In terms of trade performance on year on year, China and Taiwan showed an increase in exports. However, other major trading partners still recorded negative growth whereby the European Union, Japan and Thailand recorded double-digit decline in exports and imports.

The latest monthly statistics released by DOSM indicated that the economy will steadily improve in the forthcoming months as business, social and educational activities began to resume in the month of July and onwards. This has attributed to the increase in total labour force at 15.82 million persons in July 2020 from 15.76 million persons in the previous month and the unemployment rate dropped to 4.7 per cent as against 4.8 per cent in the preceding month. In terms of turnover, the sales value of Manufacturing sector increased to RM119.3 billion from RM116.8 billion in last month. Wholesale & retail trade showed a recovery by generating a sales value at RM108.7 billion, a growth of 5.6 per cent from the previous month. The favourable sales growth in this sector was largely contributed by the sales of Motor vehicles following the effective strategy of the government on tax relief through PENJANA. Moreover, the higher prices of major commodities such as crude oil and palm oil has led to the Production Price Index of local production to increase marginally by 0.4 per cent as compared to the month of June 2020. Consumer Price Index on monthly basis increased by 0.7 per cent in July 2020 which was mainly driven by Transport, Education and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance. Besides that, the production of natural rubber increased 24.7 per cent as compared to June 2020 and the exports and imports of natural rubber increased 17.6 per cent and 25.2 per cent respectively. Production of fresh fruit bunches in August 2020 increased to 9.4 million tonnes while the exports and imports of palm products showed a decline as compared to July 2020.

Malaysia's merchandise trade in July 2020 increased to RM159.9 billion from RM144.7 billion from the previous month whereby exports increased by 11.7 per cent while imports rose 8.7 per cent, however in terms of year on year exports increased 3.1 per cent while imports was on the decreasing trend. As for the month of August, both exports and imports declined 2.9 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively as compared to previous year, nevertheless trade balance continuously remained surplus. Meanwhile, the latest Tourism Satellite Account of 2019 showed that domestic tourism spending increased to RM92.6 billion and the tourism industries contribution to the economy elevated to 15.9 per cent as against 15.2 per cent in the preceding year.

To further lessen the financial burden of people and in its efforts to revive the economic recovery, recently the government has announced an additional assistance under the RM10 billion Prihatin Supplementary Initiative Package (Kita Prihatin) which is an extension of previous economic stimulus packages. This package comprises Prihatin Special Grant for micro-businesses, Wage subsidy programme 2.0 and Bantuan Prihatin Nasional 2.0 cash aid amounted RM7.0 billion for those falls under 'B40' and 'M40' income segments in Malaysia.

Finally, in regards to the 6th Population and Housing Census 2020, the deadline of online census is 30th September 2020. We sincerely thank those who have successfully completed the online census. In order not to leave anyone behind, the face to face approach will take place from 7th to 24th October 2020. Therefore, we seek your full cooperation for the success of Census 2020 as your data is our future.

We also appreciate feedback and suggestions for the next volume.

Thank you.

DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
SEPTEMBER 2020

CHRONOLOGY OF MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER (MCO)

1ST MCO

The Prime Minister of Malaysia has announced the first MCO to last between 18th and 31st March 2020



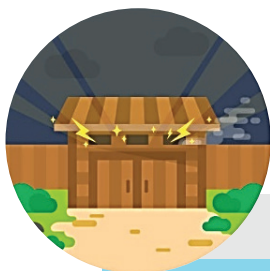
2ND MCO

On 25th March 2020, the MCO was extended by two weeks, until 14th April 2020



3RD MCO

Subsequently, the MCO was extended until 28th April 2020



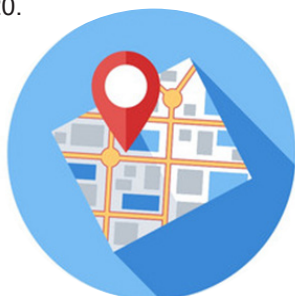
4TH MCO

MCO extended again to 12th May 2020 on 23rd April 2020. Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) planned to ease the lockdown by allowing businesses to open on 4th May 2020 was announced on 1st May 2020.



CMCO

Prime Minister has announced that Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) implementation will be extended for 4 additional weeks. This means that the new end date for CMCO will be on 9th June 2020.



RMCO

On 7th June 2020, Prime Minister announced that the CMCO would end on 9th June 2020, with the country entering into the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) phase between 10th June 2020 and 31st August 2020. Interstate travel would be allowed from 10th June 2020 under the RMCO except in areas remaining under the Enhanced Movement Control Order (EMCO). On 28th August 2020, Prime Minister announced to continued RMCO until 31st December 2020.

- The world economy has undergone a drastic change in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and Malaysia has no exception to the effects of it. Malaysia's economy fell by 8.3 per cent for the first half of 2020 as against the same period of 2019.
- Economic recovery is one of the government's commitment to ensure the well-being of the people since the COVID-19 pandemic hit the country. On 23rd September 2020, the government has announced an additional financial initiatives PRIHATIN (KITA PRIHATIN) which is an extension of previous economic stimulus packages (PRIHATIN, PRIHATIN SME Plus and PENJANA) to ensure the continuity of economic recovery.
- The economy was seen to grow favourably when the Industrial Production Index (IPI) rebounded 1.2 per cent in July, after recording negative growth for four consecutive months. The increase of IPI for this month was due to the increase in Manufacturing index (2.9%). The major sub-sectors contributing to the growth were Electrical & electronics products (9.6%); Transport equipment & other manufacturers (9.0%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (1.5%).
- IPI for the selected major trading partners of Malaysia continued to recover in July 2020, such as the United States, -8.2 per cent (June 2020: -11.0%) and Japan, -16.1 per cent (June 2020: -18.2%). However, Singapore posted a decrease of 8.4 per cent (June 2020: -6.5%) and South Korea, -2.5 per cent (June 2020: -0.5%). Meanwhile, the IPI of China remain unchanged at 4.8 per cent.
- Sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade in July 2020 recorded RM108.7 billion, continued to improve from -8.4 per cent (June 2020) to -3.5 per cent year on year. This was the highest sales value since the implementation of MCO due to pandemic of COVID-19. At the same time, Volume index of Wholesale & Retail Trade has started showing signs of recovery where it recorded an annual growth rate of -3.9 per cent, the smallest negative growth recorded since March 2020.
- In August 2020, production of fresh fruit bunches of oil palm increased 5.1 per cent year on year to 9,370,074 tonnes which continues to be on the increasing trend since March 2020. The annual growth of Crude palm oil production also increased 2.3 per cent as against August 2019 (1,821,548 tonnes).
- Malaysia's merchandise trade in July 2020 was down by 2.2 per cent amounted to RM159.9 billion compared to the same month last year. Exports performance recorded positive growth for two consecutive months with an increase of 3.1 per cent to RM92.5 billion. However, imports remained to record a single-digit negative growth of 8.7 per cent to RM67.4 billion. Meanwhile for the month of August, both exports and imports declined 2.9 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively as compared to previous year.
- CPI declined 1.3 per cent to 119.9 as against 121.5 in the same month of the preceding year. The decrease in the overall index was due to the decline in Transport (-10.3%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-2.6%).
- Total labour force increased by 55.0 thousand persons to 15.82 million persons compared to June 2020 with unemployment rate continued to fall in July 2020 to 4.7 per cent compared to 4.9 per cent in June 2020.
- The Leading Index (LI) showed an annual increase for three consecutive months. The LI expanded 7.7 per cent to 109.2 points in July 2020 from 101.4 points in July 2019. On a month-on-month basis, the LI grew 4.4 per cent. The sharp bounced back of LI suggests a post-pandemic economic recovery in the near term and projects a better economic prospect beyond 2020.

The world economy has experienced a drastic change in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and Malaysia is no exception of the effect. With taking into consideration the unprecedented situation, the government through monetary and fiscal policies has taken appropriate steps to rejuvenate the national economy and subsequently mitigating the impact of COVID-19.

According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), (Asian Development Outlook 2020, September 2020), the economic growth for the Asian region was projected to decrease 0.7 per cent in year 2020 from 5.1 per cent in the preceding year.

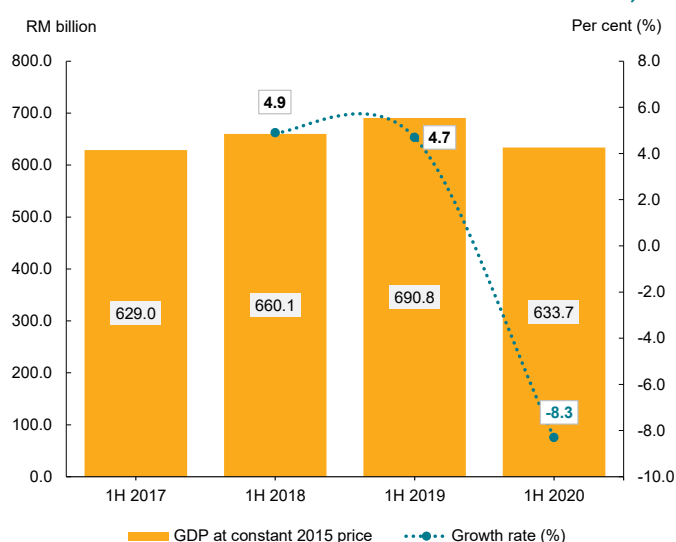
National Statistics Office of UK reported that UK GDP increased 6.6 per cent month on month in July 2020. During the month, all sectors recorded a positive growth with construction registered the largest increase at 17.6 per cent, followed by services (6.1%) and production (5.2%). The UK economy continues to move towards recovery but did not fully recover due to the severe fall in March and April 2020. Year on year comparison, UK GDP decreased 11.7 per cent in July 2020.

China showed a steady economic recovery in July with the total value added of the industrial grew 4.8 per cent year on year. The Index of Services Production also increased 3.5 per cent, which was 1.2 percentage points higher than June 2020.

Statistics Canada reported that the economy grew 6.5 per cent in June, compared to 4.8 per cent in May 2020. The manufacturing sector rose 14.6 per cent, with many factories operating at a much higher capacity in June. Retail trade also soared 22.3 per cent in June with non-essential retailers increased markedly, such as clothing & clothing accessories (+139.2%) and furniture & home furnishings stores (+67.4%).

Malaysia's economy fell by 8.3 per cent for the first half of 2020 as compared to the first half of 2019 (**Chart 1**). In July, the economy was seen to grow positively when the Industrial Production Index (IPI) rebounded 1.2 per cent in July after recording negative growth for four consecutive months. Year on year growth for Manufacturing sector output increased 2.9 per cent in July. Volume index of Wholesale & Retail Trade has started showing signs of recovery, recorded an annual growth rate of negative 3.9 per cent and this was the smallest negative growth registered since March 2020.

Chart 1: Malaysia's GDP - Value Added and First Half Year Growth, Year on Year (%)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Tourism is an important sector for Malaysia's economy with tourism-related activities reflected by the Gross Value Added of Tourism Industry (GVATI) contributed 15.9 per cent to the nation's economy in 2019. In the first half of 2020, share of GVATI foresee a downward contribution as main tourism industries such as Accommodation services, Passenger transport services and Food & beverage serving services registered a deep contraction in the second quarter of 2020.

To rejuvenate the tourism industry, initiatives under PRIHATIN and PENJANA that support the recovery inclusive of financing the tourism sector worth RM1 billion and individual tax relief up to RM1,000 for domestic tourism expenditure. Among the government's efforts to help the tourism sector is through PENJANA Tourism Financing (PTF) which was introduced to support Malaysian SMEs in the tourism sector. It is the government's effort to maintain the capacity of this industry and remain competitive during the pandemic. Apart from that, Tourism Malaysia also introduced a special package for civil servants, namely the Cuti-Cuti Malaysia for Civil Servants (CCMPA) which is a short-term initiative to increase the domestic tourism promotion efforts during the RMCO.

In an effort to boost businesses, the government has allocated RM2 billion through the PENJANA SME Financing (PSF) to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) traders affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of August 2020, a total of RM426.2 million has been channelled to eligible SMEs.

PENJANA also introduced the Wage Subsidy Program to ease the burden of employers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This program allows employers to continue business operations by avoiding layoffs. It is eligible for the tourism and business sectors which are prohibited from operating during the CMCO period. As of August 2020, a total of RM10.38 billion wage subsidies has been approved which benefits more than 2.62 million workers.

Economic recovery is one of the government's commitment to ensure the well-being of the people since the COVID-19 pandemic hit the country. On 23rd September 2020 the government has announced an additional financial initiatives PRIHATIN (KITA PRIHATIN) which is an extension of previous economic stimulus packages (PRIHATIN, PRIHATIN SME Plus and PENJANA) to ensure the continuity of economic recovery.

KITA PRIHATIN Package involves an allocation of RM10 billion which includes the RM7.0 billion Bantuan Prihatin Nasional 2.0 (BPN 2.0) cash aid, the RM2.4 billion Wage Subsidy Programme 2.0 and the Prihatin Special Grant (GKP) worth RM600 million. Overall, these economic stimulus packages worth a total of RM305 billion.

Meanwhile, the Leading Index (LI) showed an annual increase for three consecutive months. The LI expanded 7.7 per cent to 109.2 points in July 2020 from 101.4 points in July 2019. On a month on month basis, the LI grew 4.4 per cent. The sharp bounced back of LI suggests a post-pandemic economic recovery in the near term and projects a brighter economic prospect beyond 2020. Nonetheless, the signal should be interpreted with care since the economy is vulnerable to a returned wave of outbreak and highly uncertain global economic outlook ahead.



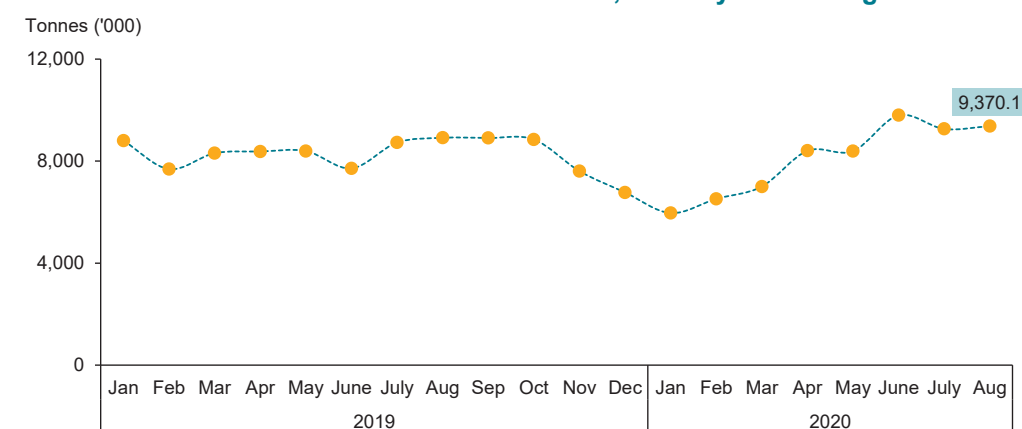
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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

Palm oil statistics

GDP for the second quarter of 2020 registered negative growth for all major sectors of the economy except agricultural which recorded a growth of 1.0 per cent as against negative 8.7 per cent in Q1 2020. This was contributed by the performance of the oil palm subsector which rebounded 7.5 per cent compared to negative 22.0 per cent in the previous quarter. In August 2020, production of fresh fruit bunches increased 5.1 per cent year on year to 9,370,074 tonnes (August 2019: 8,913,562 tonnes) as depicted in **Chart 2**. Meanwhile, on a month on month basis, an increase of 1.2 per cent was recorded as compared to 9,260,789 tonnes in July 2020. The production of fresh fruit bunches continue to be on the increasing trend since March 2020 (7,002,750 tonnes). This signals that the oil palm industry has improved compared to the early period of the MCO. The average yield per hectare of fresh fruit bunches in August 2020 increased to 1.64 tonnes/ ha (July 2020: 1.61 tonnes/ha). Year on year, the average yield also increased as against August 2019 (1.55 tonnes/ha).

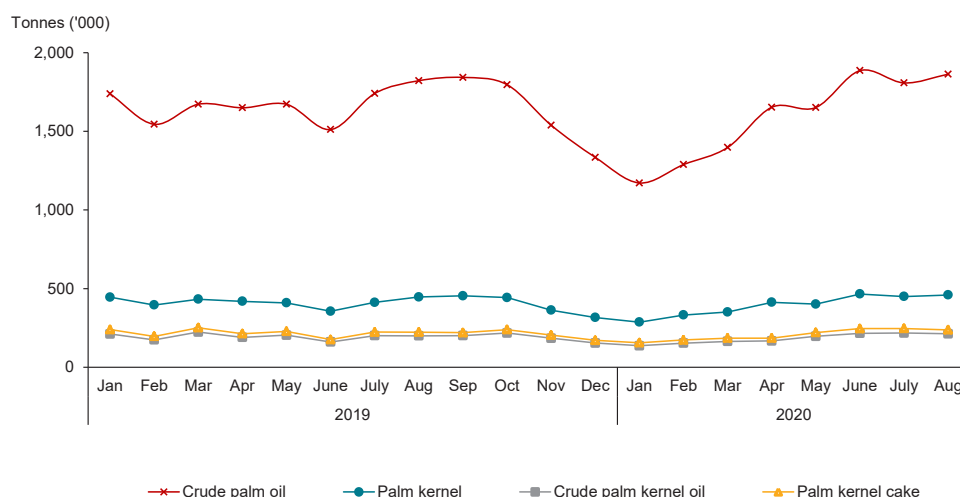
Chart 2: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2019 – August 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Crude palm oil production in August 2020 grew 3.1 per cent to 1,862,962 tonnes compared to July 2020 while the annual growth increased 2.3 per cent as against August 2019 (1,821,548 tonnes). Palm kernel also showed a similar trend, increased by 2.3 per cent compared to the previous month (449,347 metric tonnes). However, the other two main oil palm products, namely crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake, recorded decrease of 2.2 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively from July 2020 (**Chart 3**).

Chart 3: Production by Palm Oil Products, January 2019 – August 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

On a monthly basis, exports of oil palm products in August 2020 declined 5.3 per cent with 2,445,427 tonnes and value of RM6,183.08 million whilst, the exports decreased 3.5 per cent (August 2019: 2,532,930 tonnes) from the previous year. Palm oil was the highest contributor to the overall exports of palm oil products at 64.7 per cent, followed by 10.1 per cent palm kernel cake. The main exports destination was India with 20.9 per cent (329,827 tonnes) of total palm oil exports, followed by China with 18.7 per cent (295,013 tonnes) as depicted in **Table 1**. Exports to European countries amounted to 159,180 tonnes with Netherlands (48.1%), Italy (35.1%), Sweden (6.1%), Spain (5.3%) and Denmark (2.9%) contributing more than 95 per cent.

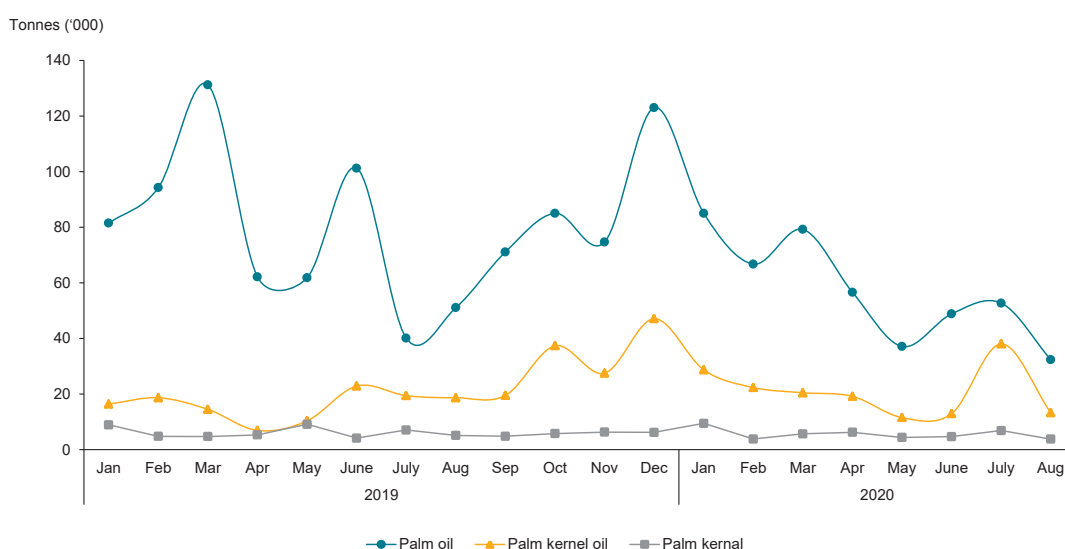
Table 1: Five Main Destinations for Palm Oil Exports, July and August 2020

July 2020			August 2020		
Country	Quantity (Tonnes)	Contribution (%)	Country	Quantity (Tonnes)	Contribution (%)
India	455,299	25.5	India	329,827	20.9
China	288,648	16.2	China	295,013	18.7
Pakistan	115,899	6.5	Kenya	78,648	5.0
Iran	92,447	5.2	Netherlands	76,622	4.8
Netherlands	88,482	5.0	Nigeria	60,586	3.8
Total (Tonnes)	1,783,284		Total (Tonnes)	1,582,612	

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In terms of imports of oil palm products for the period of August 2020, two products registered a year on year decrease where imports of palm oil dropped 35.9 per cent (32,311 tonnes) while palm kernel declined 9.6 per cent. Meanwhile, imports of palm kernel oil during the same period grew 23.3 per cent (3,755 tonnes) as illustrated in **Chart 4**.

Chart 4: Imports by Palm Oil Products, January 2019 – August 2020

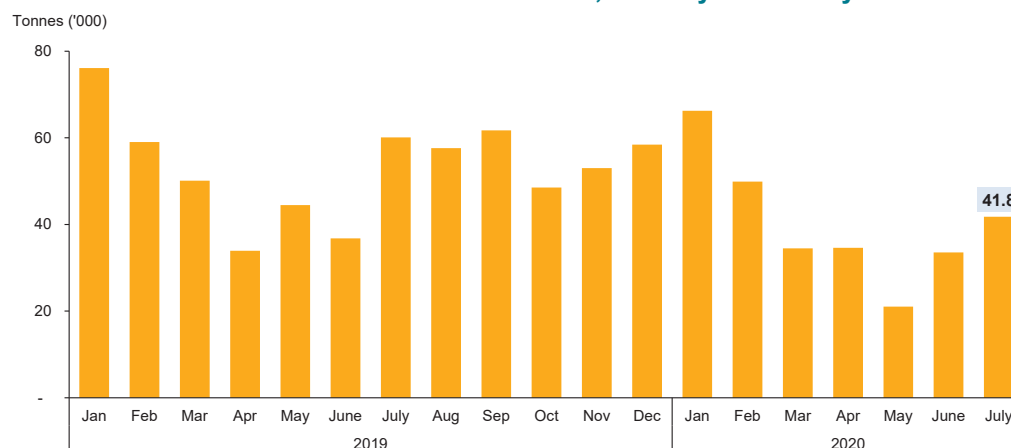


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Rubber in July 2020

Production of natural rubber increased 24.7 per cent month on month to record 41,801 tonnes in July 2020 (June 2020: 33,531 tonnes). In the meantime, year on year comparison indicated a reverse trend where rubber production declined by 30.4 per cent as against the same month of the preceding year with the production of natural rubber in July 2019 was higher at 60,088 tonnes as shown at **Chart 5**.

Chart 5: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2019 - July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholders was the main contributor to rubber production. In July 2020, 87.5 per cent (36,583 tonnes) of natural rubber production was recorded by smallholders as compared to estates with 12.5 per cent (5,218 tonnes). Month on month comparison indicated that the production by smallholders went up by 9.7 per cent while production of estates recorded a double-digit growth of 27.1 per cent. Meanwhile, when compared to July 2019, both producers recorded a decline in production by 13.6 per cent and 32.2 per cent respectively.

In terms of external trades, exports of natural rubber increased by 17.6 per cent to 45,386 tonnes compared to 38,587 tonnes in June 2020. Similar to the year on year trend in production, exports of natural rubber decreased 32.5 per cent from 67,273 tonnes in the same month last year. The main destination for exports of natural rubber in July 2020 was China at 58.9 per cent of total exports followed by Germany (6.0%), Finland (5.1%), Iran (3.9%) and Taiwan (3.0%).

Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R.) accounted for 96.9 per cent (43,985 tonnes) of total natural rubber exports. Of this total, S.M.R. 20 made up 74 per cent (32,536 tonnes) of the exports. The highest exports of rubber gloves were to the United States at 26,750 tonnes followed by the United Kingdom (5,942 tonnes) and Germany (5,595 tonnes). Exports value grew by 14.0 per cent to RM3.17 billion as compared to RM2.78 billion in June 2020 as depicted in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, June and July 2020

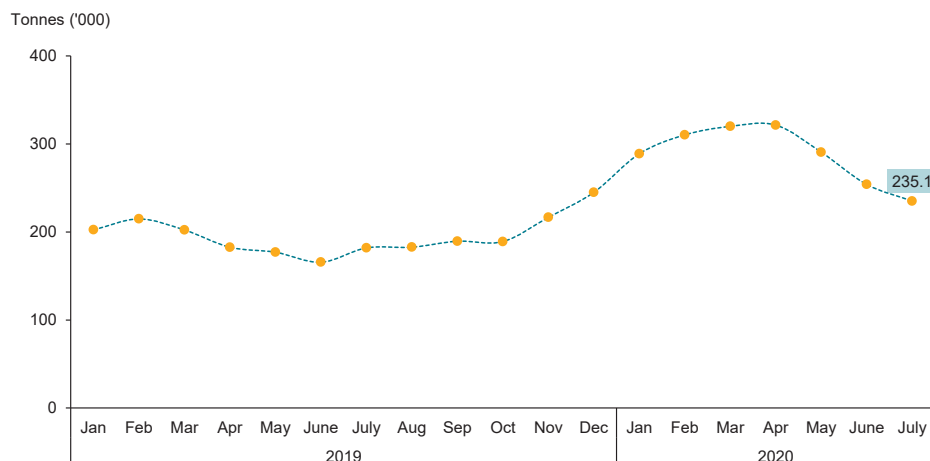
Country	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	June 2020	July 2020	June 2020	July 2020
USA	25,704	26,750	796.2	968.2
United Kingdom	4,271	5,942	121.2	304.6
Germany	6,532	5,595	178.7	179.7
Japan	4,280	4,604	139.9	173.3
Spain	3,535	3,215	133.3	138.8
Netherlands	5,348	3,343	117.8	132.6
Canada	2,409	3,001	83.4	125.1
P.R. China	4,278	3,524	101.6	99.1
France	1,951	2,000	80.7	75.4
Australia	2,202	1,756	92.7	60.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Imports of natural rubber increased 25.2 per cent to 72,114 tonnes in July 2020 (June 2020: 57,598 tonnes). The three main types of imported natural rubber were Latex Concentrated (29,819 tonnes), Standard Rubber (18,268 tonnes) and Ribbed Smoked Sheets (1,659 tonnes). Natural rubber was mainly imported from Thailand which amounted to 36,421 tonnes in July 2020.

The stock of natural rubber has been on a declining trend for three consecutive months, where July 2020 saw the stock falling by 7.4 per cent to 235,119 tonnes (**Chart 6**).

Chart 6: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2019 – July 2020

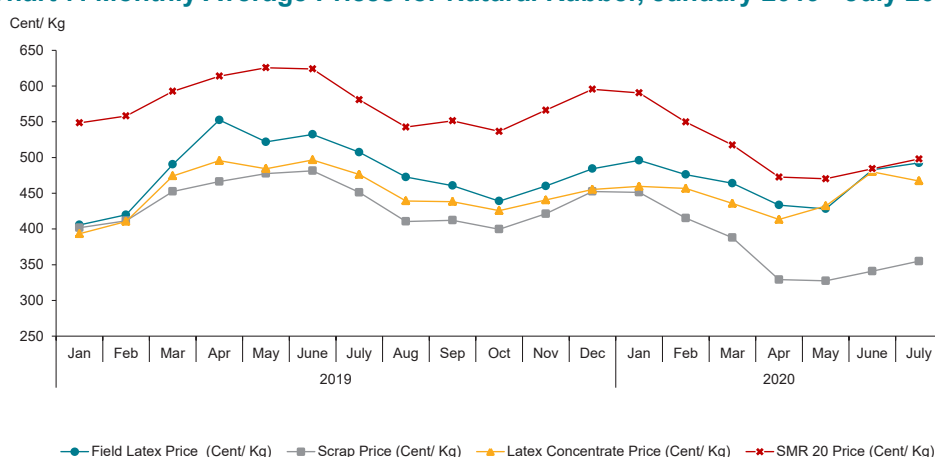


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption of natural rubber increased by 5.8 per cent as against June 2020 (44,275 tonnes) to register 46,844 tonnes. Year on year, higher growth of 12.1 per cent was recorded (July 2019: 41,796 tonnes). More than three quarters of the natural rubber was used by the rubber gloves industry, that was 76.9 per cent (36,024 tonnes), followed 8.1 per cent (3,816 tonnes) by rubber thread industry and 6.1 per cent (2,868 tonnes) in the tyres and tubes industry.

Average price of latex concentrated in July 2020 dropped by 2.6 per cent to RM467.20 cents per kilogramme compared to June 2020. On the other hand, Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R.) 20 increased 2.8 per cent to RM497.86 cents per kilogramme. As compared with the same month of the preceding year, these two prices declined by 1.9 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively (**Chart 7**).

Chart 7: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, January 2019 - July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

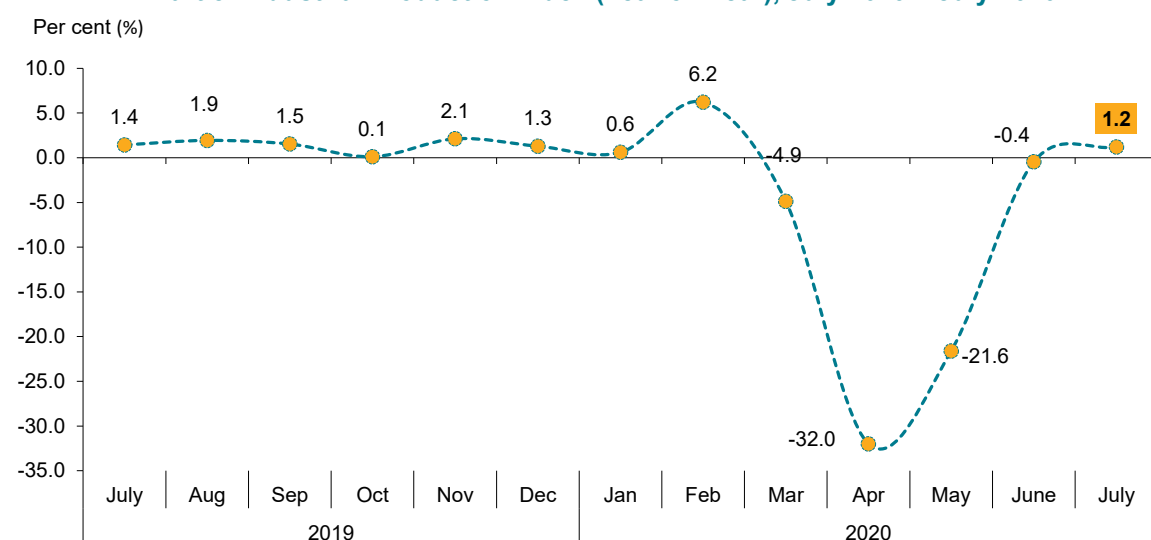
Malaysia is one of the nine major producing countries of natural rubber under the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC). In July 2020, Malaysia ranked sixth, where the highest production was by Thailand with 442.4 thousand tonnes, followed by Indonesia (240.0 thousand tonnes), Vietnam (100.0 thousand tonnes), P.R. China (89.0 thousand tonnes) and India (50.0 thousand tonnes). The countries that ranked below Malaysia were Cambodia (27.7 thousand tonnes) and Philippines (7.2 thousand tonnes).

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The first half of 2020 has been most challenging for Malaysian manufacturers as the impact of the economic disruptions resulting from the MCO, CMCO and the RMCO weighed heavily on their business. In July 2020, during the RMCO period, more economic sectors including the tourism, social events and education sub-sectors began to resume operations with strict adherence to standard operating procedures (SOPs). Economic recovery strategies taken by the government as well as the reopening of businesses have showed positive impact on the country's economy.

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) returned to positive growth of 1.2 per cent in July 2020 as compared to the same month of the previous year (**Chart 8**). The increase of IPI in July 2020 was due to the increment in Manufacturing index (2.9%). Meanwhile, the index of Mining and Electricity recorded a decreased of 3.0 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively.

Chart 8: Industrial Production Index (Year on Year), July 2019 – July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector output based on year on year comparison, grew at 2.9 per cent in July 2020 after recording an increase of 4.7 per cent in June 2020. The major sub-sectors contributing to the growth in July 2020 were Electrical & electronics products (9.6%); Transport equipment & other manufacturers (9.0%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (1.5%).

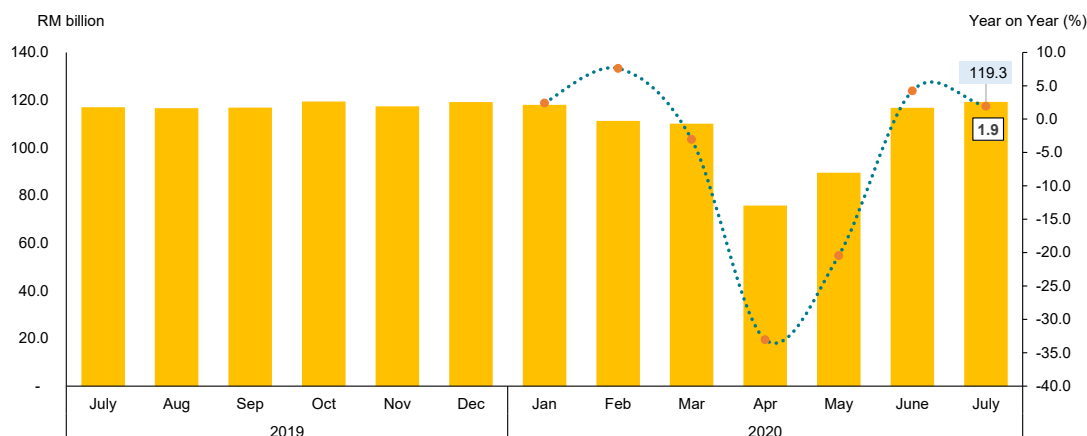
IPI for the selected major trading partner of Malaysia continued to recover in July 2020, such as the United States, -8.2 per cent (June 2020: -11.0%) and Japan, -16.1 per cent (June 2020: -18.2%). However, Singapore posted a decrease of 8.4 per cent (June 2020: -6.5%) and South Korea, -2.5 per cent (June 2020: -0.5%). Meanwhile, the IPI of China remain unchanged at 4.8 per cent.

The Mining sector output dropped 3.0 per cent in July 2020 as compared to the same period of the previous year. The decreased was due to the lower output in Crude oil and condensate (-1.2%) and Natural gas (-4.4%).

Manufacturing

In July 2020, Malaysia's Manufacturing sales stood at RM119.3 billion, grew 1.9 per cent compared to the previous year (**Chart 9**). The rise in sales value was driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco products (24.9%); Transport equipment & other manufactures products (14.3%) and Electrical & electronics products (8.4%).

Chart 9: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, July 2019 - July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on Monthly Manufacturing Survey, total employees engaged in July 2020 were 2.19 million persons, a decrease of 2.4 per cent as compared to 2.25 million persons in July 2019. The decline was mainly attributed by the Transport equipment & other manufactures products (-5.6%); Wood, furniture, paper products & printing (-5.1%) and Electrical & electronics products (-2.4%). Salaries & wages paid amounted to RM7.1 billion, dropped by 3.2 per cent or RM236.7 million in July 2020 as against the same month of the preceding year. The sales value per employee expanded by 4.5 per cent to record RM54,403 (July 2019: RM52,072). Meanwhile, the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,235 (July 2019: RM3,262).

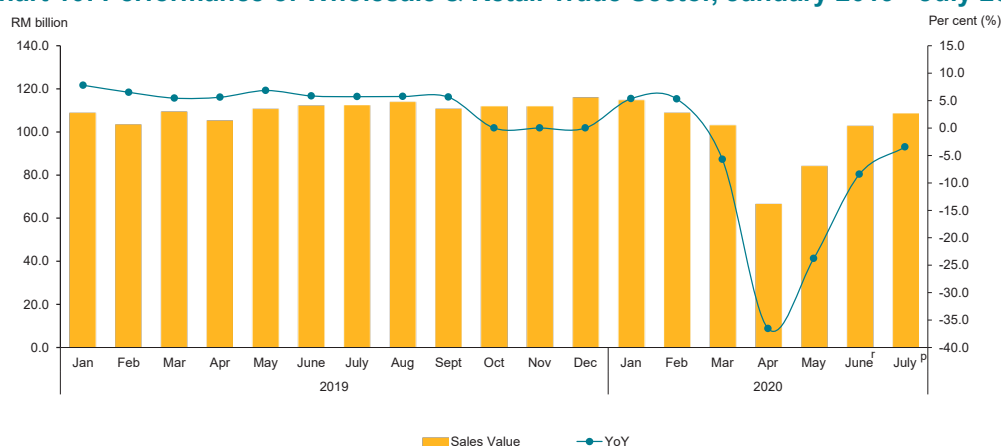
The market demand of Manufacturing sector is expected to strengthen over the forthcoming months despite remained cautious with the potential of the outbreak of the second or third wave of COVID-19.

The Malaysia's economic sector started to show recovery signs as most activities begin to fully operate. Various economic stimulus packages such as PRIHATIN and PENJANA introduced by the government's also accommodate to the recovery process.

Performance of Sales Value

In July 2020, sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded RM108.7 billion, continued to improve from year on year growth of -8.4 per cent (June 2020) to -3.5 per cent (**Chart 10**). This was the highest sales value since the implementation of Movement Control Order due to pandemic of COVID-19. All sub-sectors continued to record a recovery, led by Motor Vehicles which rebounded to 1.7 per cent as against July 2019 to record RM13.9 billion. Retail Trade also recorded an improvement by registering smaller negative growth of 3.8 per cent as compared to -9.2 per cent in the previous month. Similarly, lower decreased posted by Wholesale Trade at -4.5 per cent (June 2020: -8.7%).

Chart 10: Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2019 - July 2020



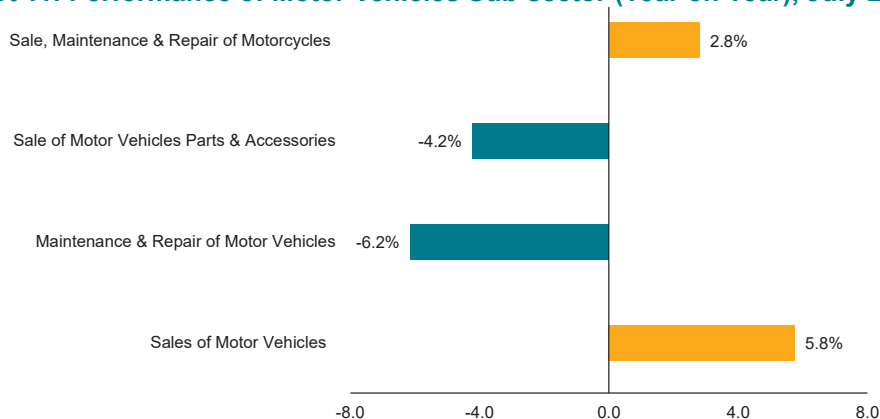
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Month on month comparisons, sales of Wholesale & Retail Trade continued to post a positive growth of 5.6 per cent. The growth of Motor Vehicles outpaced the other sub-sectors with a growth of 14.3 per cent. In the meantime, Retail Trade increased 7.1 per cent while Wholesale Trade also grew 2.2 per cent.

Performance of Motor Vehicles

Sales of Motor Vehicles recorded the highest growth of 5.8 per cent as against the same month of last year to register RM8.1 billion. This encouraging growth among others was due to the tax relief announced by the government through PENJANA. The Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles which registered sales value of RM1.1 billion, increased 2.8 per cent. On the contrary, Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles went down 6.2 per cent to record RM1.6 billion while Sale of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories decreased 4.2 per cent to RM3.1 billion as in **Chart 11**.

Chart 11: Performance of Motor Vehicles Sub-sector (Year on Year), July 2020

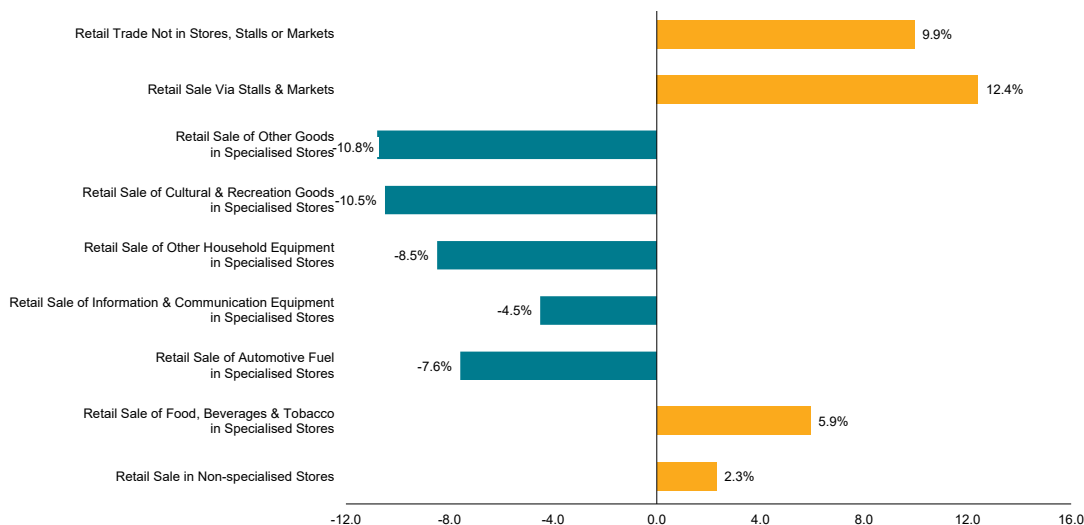


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

For Retail Trade, the negative growth of 3.8 per cent was due to the decline in the sales of non-essential products namely Retail Sale in Specialised Stores (-10.8%), Retail Sale of Cultural & Recreation Goods (-10.5%), Retail Sale of Household Goods (-8.5%) and Retail Sale of Information & Communication Equipment (-4.5%). Meanwhile, sales of essential products recorded a positive growth mainly in Retail Sale in Non-specialised Stores rose 2.3 per cent to RM16.8 billion. This was followed by Retail Sale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco which increased 5.9 per cent to RM2.8 billion. Retail Trade Not in Stores, Stalls or Markets also expanded by 9.9 per cent to RM0.4 billion. Likewise, Retail Sale via Stalls & Markets edged up 12.4 per cent to record RM0.1 billion as shown in **Chart 12**.

Chart 12: Performance of Retail Trade Sub-sector (Year on Year), July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The fall of 4.5 per cent for Wholesale Trade in July 2020 was attributed by Other Specialised Wholesale and Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis (-15.3%) and (-8.9%) respectively. However, Wholesale of Household Goods grew 4.8 per cent to RM10.5 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco which increased 3.6 per cent to RM10.3 billion. Similarly, Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals expanded 3.4 per cent with sales value of RM4.4 billion as depicted in **Chart 13**.

Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Sub-sector (Year on Year), July 2020

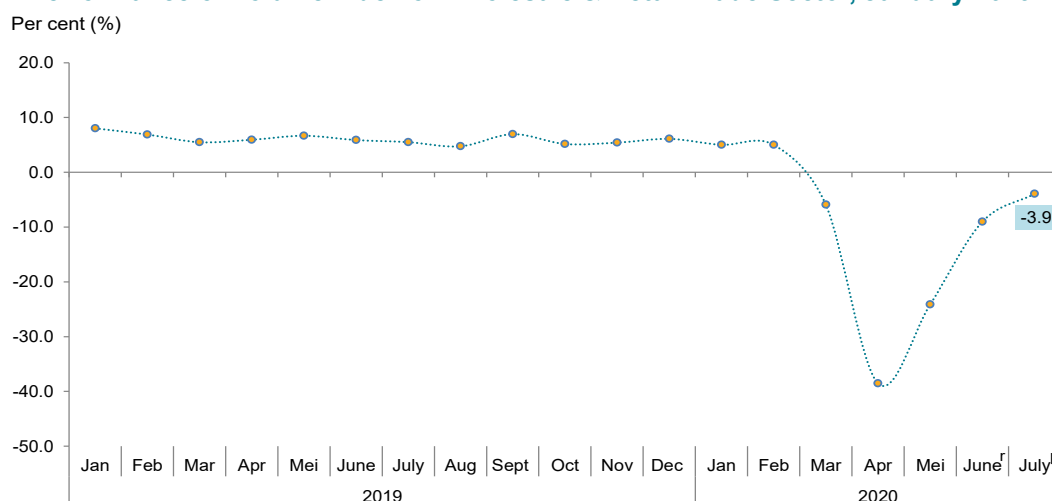


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade declined 3.9 per cent as against the same period of last year. The decline was attributed by Retail Trade which recorded -5.2 per cent. This was followed by Wholesale Trade which contracted 4.0 per cent in this month. In contrast, Motor Vehicles turned around to a positive growth of 1.8 per cent after experiencing four consecutive months of negative growth. As for seasonally adjusted volume index, it rose 6.5 per cent as against June 2020 (**Chart 14**).

Chart 14: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2019 - July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Prospect of August 2020

In August 2020, the Wholesale & Retail Trade is expected to continue its improvement. The RMCO which was implemented starting 10th June 2020 has allowed the reopening of more economic sectors including domestic tourism industry. This situation has encouraged more people to travel and consequently stimulate more cash flow through demand in the economy particularly the Retail Trade sector.

Incentives and ongoing government assistance through the 'Bantuan Prihatin Nasional' in Economic Stimulus Package are expected to drive the household expenditure which in turn will give impact in higher sales of retail trade. Same goes with sales tax exemption initiative that has been introduced by the government to encourage the purchase of motor vehicles. This includes 100 per cent SST exemption for completely-knocked down passenger vehicles or CKD and 50 per cent tax exemption for completely-built up cars or CBU from 15th June to 31st December 2020.

The reopening of school sessions by stages which started in June 2020 is also expected to bring positive impact on the Retail Trade industry, especially for the sale of school supplies such as school uniforms, books and stationary.

Apart from that, the reopening of the Malaysia - Singapore border from 10th August 2020 under the Reciprocal Green Route Lane (RGL) and Periodic Commuting Arrangement (PCA) initiative is a preliminary step to encourage the Retail Trade industry in Malaysia as it enables the cross border travel for essential business and official travel between both countries.

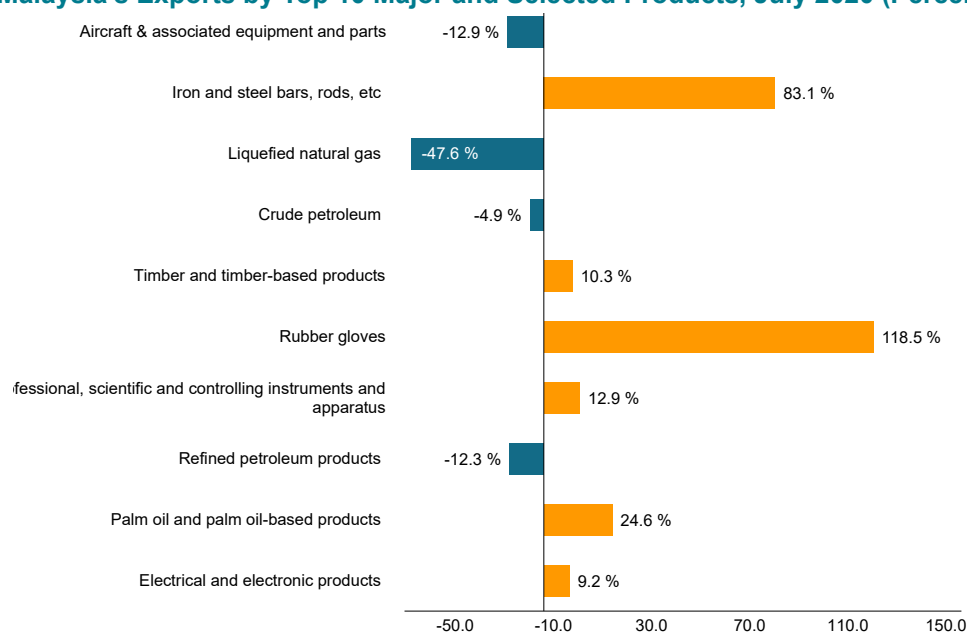
Merchandise Trade

For the whole month of July 2020, Malaysia is under the Recovery Movement Control Order where almost all social, religious, business, and educational activities were allowed to resume in stages with adherence to strict standard operating procedures (SOP). However as an open economy, Malaysia is vulnerable to the uncertainties of the global situation that is still struggling with the COVID-19 pandemic. Malaysia's merchandise trade in July 2020 was down by 2.2 per cent amounted to RM159.9 billion compared to the same month last year. Exports recorded positive growth for two consecutive months with an increase of 3.1 per cent to RM92.5 billion. Meanwhile, imports remained to record a single-digit negative growth of 8.7 per cent to RM67.4 billion. The increase in exports and drop in imports resulted in higher trade surplus, increased 57.5 per cent to RM25.1 billion in July 2020.

The increase in exports was driven by higher shipments to the United States of America (+ RM2.5 billion), China (+ RM1.9 billion), Singapore (+ RM474.2 million), the United Kingdom (+ RM395.2 million) and the Republic of Korea (+ RM336.4 million), while exports to the United Arab Emirates, Thailand and Australia declined by RM467.2 million, RM463.3 million and RM435.9 million respectively. The decline in imports was due to lower imports from the Republic of Korea (-RM1.4 billion), China (-RM1.4 billion), the European Union (-RM1.2 billion), Australia (-RM1.0 billion) and Thailand (-RM809.1 million). Meanwhile, imports from India, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America increased by RM889.7 million, RM698.0 million and RM626.3 million respectively. China, Singapore, the United States of America and the European Union remained as Malaysia's major trading partners in July 2020 with a total contribution of 49.6 per cent (July 2019: 46.6%).

Malaysia's exports of goods increased 3.1 per cent to RM92.5 billion in July 2020. Electrical and electronic products, Palm oil and palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products remained as Malaysia's top export products of which accounted for more than half of total exports (July 2019: 52.4%). Electrical and electronic products and Palm oil and palm oil-based products recorded increases of RM3.3 billion (+ 9.2%) and RM1.3 billion (+ 24.6%), respectively while Refined petroleum products decreased RM696.6 million (- 12.3%). Meanwhile, exports of rubber gloves continued to show a significant increase of 118.5 per cent as a result of higher demand from countries that still struggling with COVID-19 outbreak as portrayed in **Chart 15**.

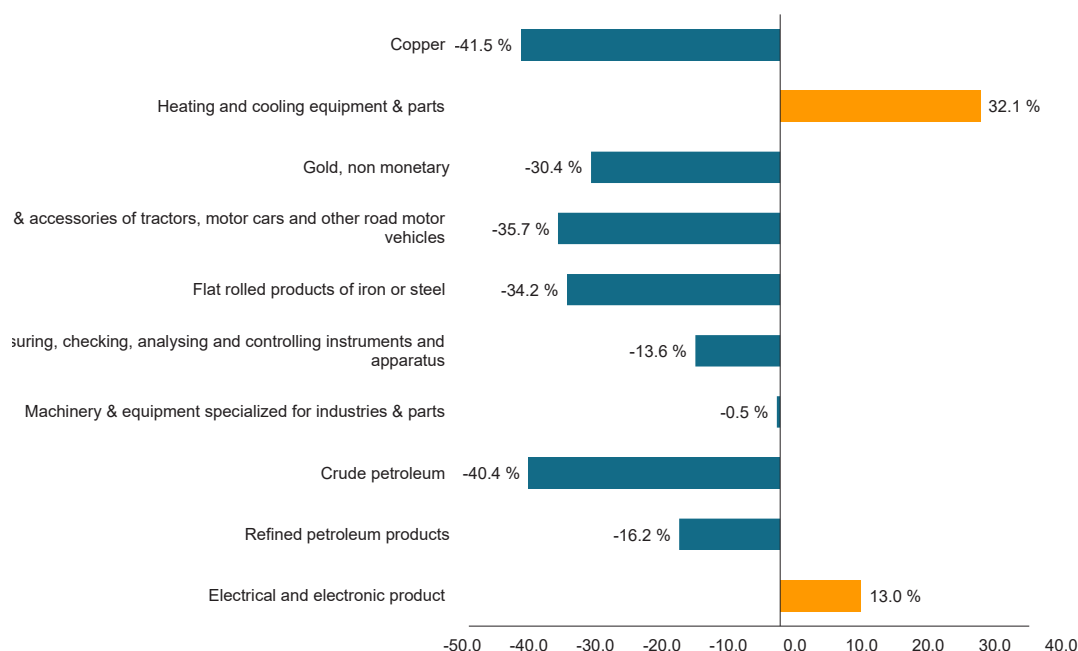
Chart 15: Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, July 2020 (Percentage Change)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

On the contrary, imports declined 8.7 per cent to RM67.4 billion in July 2020. The major products of Malaysia's imports were Electrical and Electronic Products, Refined Petroleum Products and Crude Petroleum with a total contribution of 44.3 per cent (July 2019: 39.6%). Refined petroleum and crude petroleum products recorded declines of RM917.9 million (-16.2%) and RM1.1 billion (-40.4%) respectively, while Electrical and electronics products increased RM2.7 billion (+13.0%) as shown in **Chart 16**.

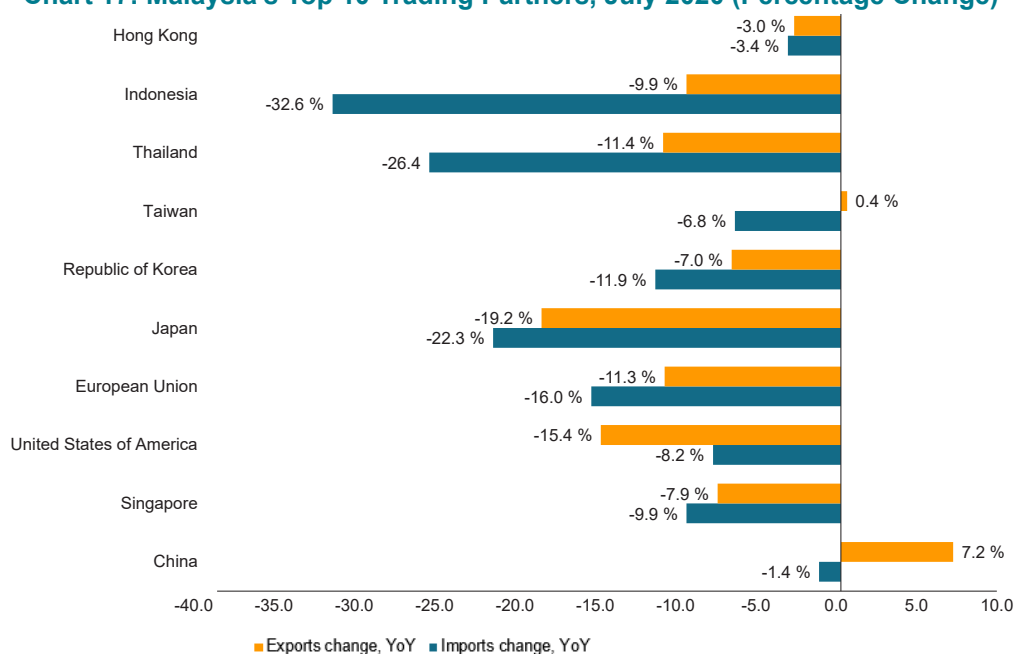
Chart 16: Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, July 2020 (Percentage Change)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's trade performance in July 2020 was in line with China and Taiwan which showed an increase in exports. Meanwhile, other major trading partners still recorded declines whereby the European Union, Japan and Thailand recorded double-digit declines both in exports and imports as in **Chart 17**.

Chart 17: Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, July 2020 (Percentage Change)



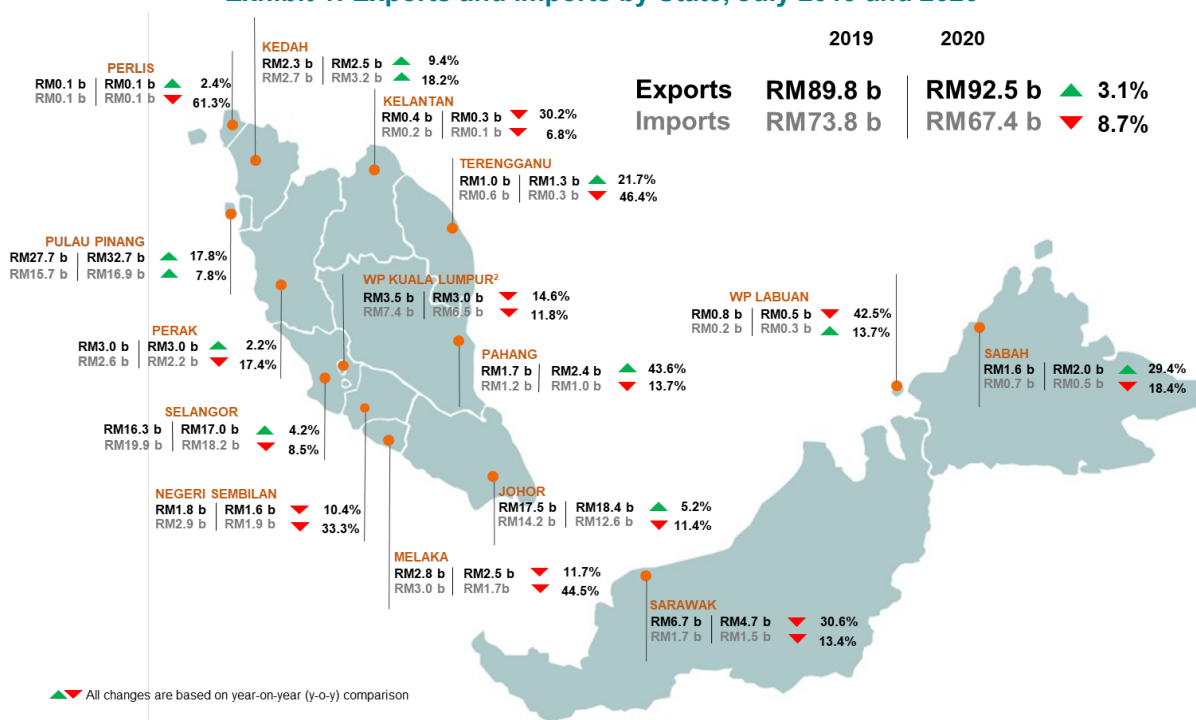
Source: Official website of National Statistical Offices of the selected countries

International trade statistics by state for the period of July 2020 showed that the total trade fell RM3.6 billion or 2.2 per cent to RM159.9 billion, year on year. The decline was attributed to unfavourable performances mainly by Sarawak, fell RM2.3 billion or 27.1 per cent, followed by Melaka (-RM1.7 billion, -28.8%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM1.4 billion, -12.7%), Negeri Sembilan (-RM1.2 billion, -24.5%) and Selangor (-RM1.0 billion, -2.7%). However, Pulau Pinang recorded a positive growth of RM6.2 billion (+14.2%), followed by Kedah (+RM0.7 billion, 14.2%), Pahang (+RM0.6 billion, +19.4%) and Sabah (+RM0.3 billion, +15.2%).

Total exports increased RM2.8 billion or 3.1 per cent to RM92.5 billion compared to the same period last year. The increase in exports was driven by higher exports from Pulau Pinang (+RM4.9 billion, +17.8%), Johor (+RM0.9 billion, +5.2%), Pahang (+RM0.7 billion, +43.6%), Selangor (+RM0.7 billion, +4.2%) and Sabah (+RM0.5 billion, +29.4%). However, exports declined mainly in Sarawak by RM2.1 billion (-30.6%), followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM0.5 billion, -14.6%), W.P. Labuan (-RM0.3 billion, -42.5%), Melaka (-RM0.3 billion, -11.7%), Negeri Sembilan (-RM0.2 billion, -10.4%) and Kelantan (-RM0.1 billion, -30.2%). At the same time, imports dropped RM6.4 billion or 8.7 per cent to RM67.4 billion. Imports contracted due to lower imports from Selangor (-RM1.7 billion, -8.5%), Johor (-RM1.6 billion, -11.4%), Melaka (-RM1.4 billion, -44.5%), Negeri Sembilan (-RM1.0 billion, -33.3%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM0.9 billion, -11.8%). Nevertheless, Pulau Pinang, Kedah and WP Labuan recorded an increase in imports of RM1.2 billion (+7.8%), RM0.5 billion (+18.2%) and RM30.7 million (+13.7%) respectively (**Exhibit 1**).

Five states dominated the country's exports, accounting for 80 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with a share of 35.3 per cent, followed by Johor (19.9%), Selangor (18.4%) and Sarawak (5.0%). Meanwhile, Perak preceded WP Kuala Lumpur (3.2%) with a contribution of 3.3 per cent. As for imports, Selangor was the largest contributor (27.0% of total imports), followed by Pulau Pinang (25.1%), Johor (18.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.7%) and Kedah (4.7%).

Exhibit 1: Exports and Imports by State, July 2019 and 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

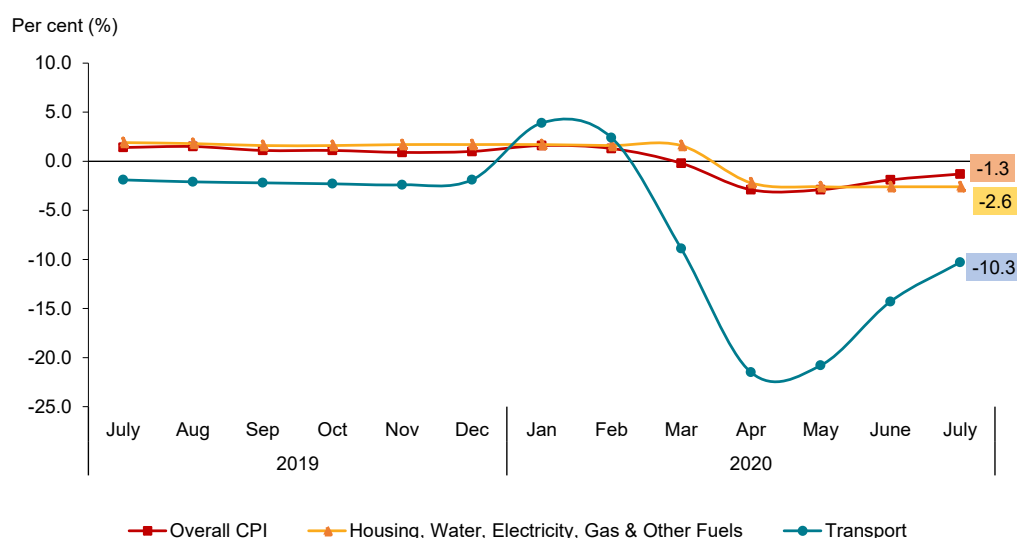
- Export and import activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.
- Export and import value for the W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes the W.P. Putrajaya.

In response to the recent situation of the pandemic, the World Trade Organization (WTO) anticipated that the fall in world trade for 2020 will recover considering no second wave of COVID-19. Malaysia's trade performance is expected to revive gradually in the second half 2020 resulting from the easing of restrictions. Having said that, prolonged or resurgence of pandemic in major exports destinations coupled with untangled trade conflicts between the world's two biggest economies could compromise the situation. In August, exports wrecorded a decrease of 2.9 per cent while imports declined 6.5 per cent. The decline in exports mainly due to lower shipments of liquefied natural gas, manufacture of metal and chemical & chemical products. While lower imports were noted for chemical & chemical products, transport equipment and petroleum products. On the other hand, Malaysia's trade surplus continued to register a double digit growth of 19.7 per cent to RM13.2 billion compared to August 2019.

Consumer Price Index

Consumer Price Index (CPI) which refers to inflation measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant basket of goods and services which represents the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. In July 2020, the CPI declined 1.3 per cent to 119.9 as against 121.5 in the same month of the preceding year (**Chart 18**). The decrease in the overall index was due to the decline in Transport (-10.3%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-2.6%) which contributed 38.4 per cent to overall weight.

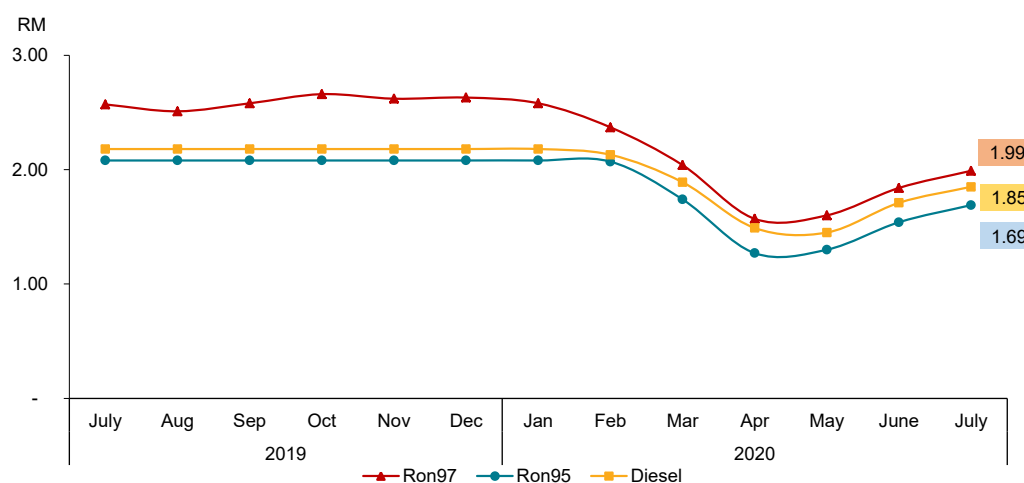
**Chart 18 : Overall CPI, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Transport
(Year on Year), July 2019 - July 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The decrease in the index of Transport was attributed by the lower average price of Unleaded Petrol RON95 in July 2020 at RM1.69 per litre as compared to RM2.08 in July 2019. In addition, the average price of Unleaded Petrol RON97 decreased to RM1.99 per litre as compared to RM2.57 while the average price of Diesel declined to RM1.85 per litre from RM2.18 in the corresponding month of the preceding year (**Chart 19**).

Chart 19 : Average Price of Fuel, July 2019 - July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Similarly, the decrease in the index of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels was due to the discounts on electricity usage for domestic consumption as announced by the government.

In contrast, Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which contributed 29.5 per cent of CPI weight increased 1.4 per cent to 135.0 as compared to 133.2 in corresponding month of the preceding year (**Table 3**). The increase were driven by the rise in subgroups of Vegetables (2.7%) and Food Products not elsewhere classified (2.7%). Other subgroups that also showed an increase were Meat (2.6%), Oil & Fats (1.4%) and Fish & Seafood (0.8%).

Table 3 : Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, July 2020

Main Groups	Weight	Year on Year (%) July 2020
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	1.4
Food	28.4	1.4
Food at Home	16.9	1.2
Rice Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	0.7
Meat	2.5	2.6
Fish & Seafood	4.0	0.8
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	-0.9
Oil & Fats	0.6	1.4
Fruits	1.2	0.6
Vegetables	2.1	2.7
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	-0.8
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	2.7
Food Away From Home	11.5	1.6
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	0.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

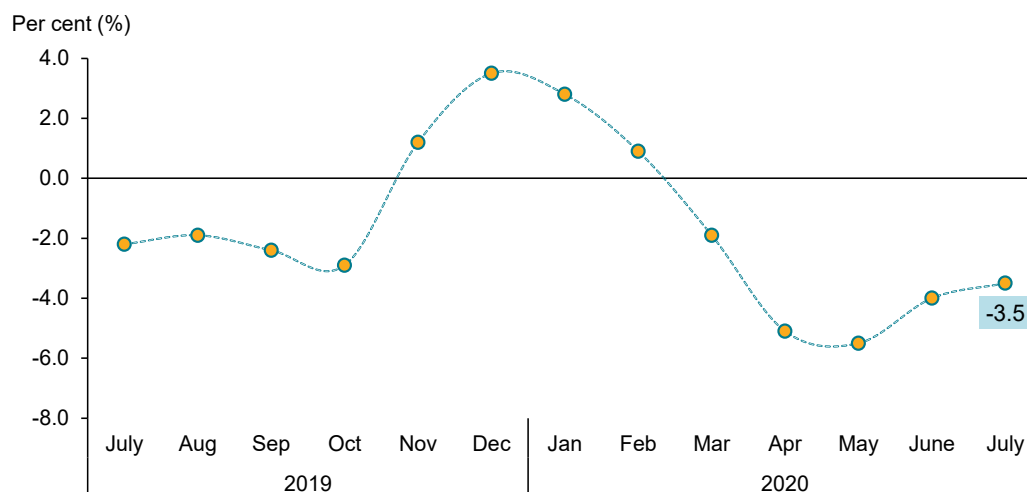
Malaysia's inflation rate is expected to remain at negative growth throughout 2020 due to the higher base from the previous year resulted from the retail fuel price of RON95 was capped at RM2.08 per litre.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

PPI local production is an output based index, which measures the average change in the price of commodities sold to the domestic market valued at the ex-factory price. In July 2020, the PPI local production remain declined into negative territory. However, this decline is narrowing compared to previous months as the country's economic activity is undergoing a recovery phase due to Covid-19 pandemic control.

Based on year on year comparison, the PPI local production decreased 3.5 per cent in July 2020 as compared with the same month of the preceding year (**Chart 20**). The decline of PPI local production in July 2020 was smaller than the decline in the previous two months. The drop in commodity prices for crude petroleum and natural gas extraction caused the Mining index to remain in the negative phase of 37.0 per cent. Similarly, the index of Manufacturing and Electricity & gas supply also recorded a decrease of 1.3 per cent respectively and the Water supply index fell by 0.6 per cent. On the other hand, the increase in commodity prices for the growing of perennial crops, especially palm oil, contributed to the increase in the Agriculture, forestry & fisheries index by 14.6 per cent.

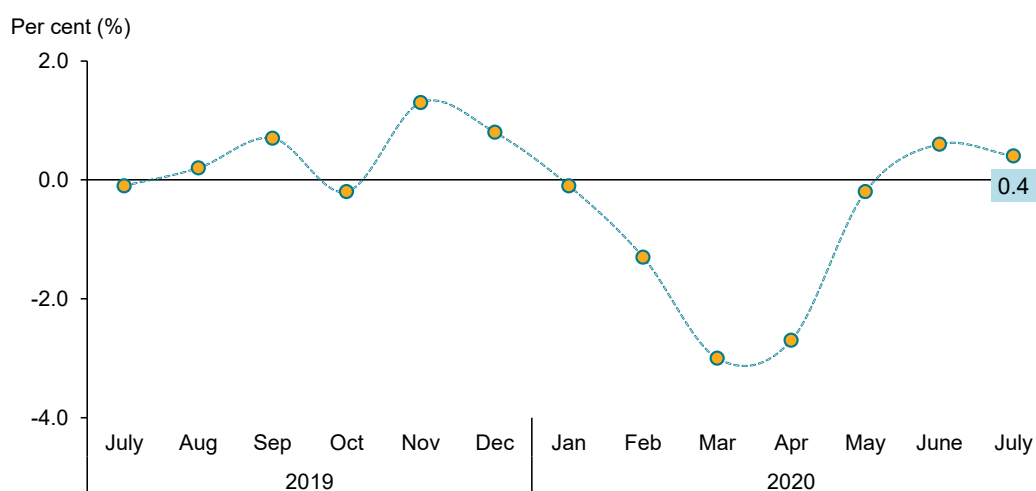
Chart 20 : Producer Price Index (Year on Year), July 2019 - July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

On a monthly basis, the PPI local production registered a marginal increase of 0.4 per cent in July 2020 (**Chart 21**). The increase was led by the significant rises in prices of the country's major commodity products such as crude oil and palm oil. The Mining index recorded an increase 8.3 per cent, followed by the index of Agriculture, forestry & fishing at 0.9 per cent and Water supply of 0.2 per cent. Conversely, Electricity & gas supply and Manufacturing indices recorded a decrease of 0.5 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively.

Chart 21 : Producer Price Index (Month on Month), July 2019 - July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

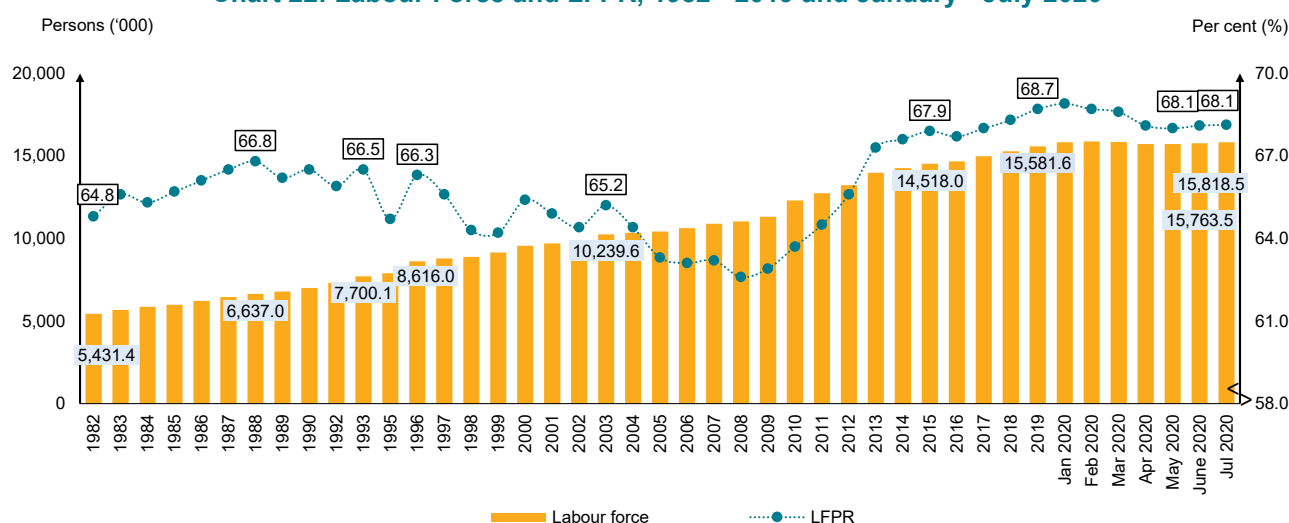
Overall, the PPI Local Production is going through an upward phase since May 2020. This can be seen from the drop in price getting shrunk for the year on year comparison and the price increase is recorded based on month on month comparisons.

Labour Scenario in July 2020

The RMCO implemented since 10th June 2020 had allowed more economic sectors to resume. As the country move to a recovery stage with low number of new COVID-19 cases in July 2020, the education sector was allowed to reopen in stages for students to return to schools and learning institutions. This resulted in a positive impact on related activities such as school bus services, school canteens and tuition centres.

In July 2020, the total labour force increased by 55.0 thousand persons to 15.82 million persons compared to June 2020. This is due to the permission for more sectors to operate including tourism, education, arts, entertainment & recreational activities. Year on year, labour force registered an increase of 113.9 thousand persons (0.7%) from 15.7 million persons (July 2019). The LFPR in July 2020 remained at 68.1 per cent. However, it was lower by 0.4 percentage points as against the same month of the previous year (**Chart 22**).

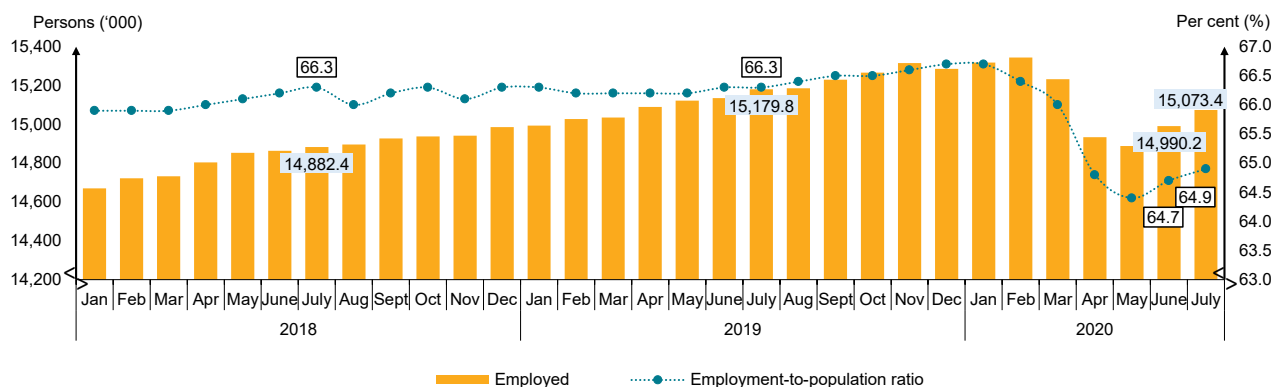
Chart 22: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982 - 2019 and January - July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In July 2020, the number of employed persons continued to grow 0.6 per cent month on month after recording a growth of 0.7 per cent in June 2020. After three consecutive months registering employed persons below 15 million, the number went up to 15.07 million persons in July 2020. In line with this, the employment-to-population ratio which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment increased to 64.9 per cent in July 2020 from 64.7 per cent in the previous month (**Chart 23**).

Chart 23: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2018 - July 2020

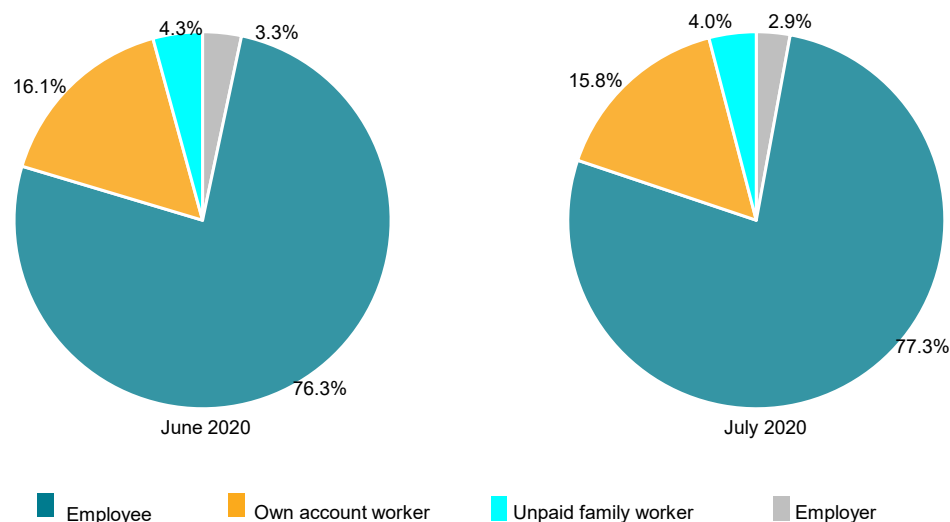


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As RMCO took effect in June 2020, most economic sectors posted an increase in employed persons. Services sector showed a significant increase mainly in accommodation, food & beverages and transport & storage activities. Meanwhile, arts, entertainment & recreational activities only recorded a slight increase.

During the month, own-account workers registered a decrease of 36.9 thousand month on month to 2.38 million persons. This group which continued to decline since April 2020, comprised mostly of daily wage earners working in farmers' markets, night markets and stalls; freelancers; as well as smallholders. They were the most affected group due to COVID-19 pandemic (**Chart 24**).

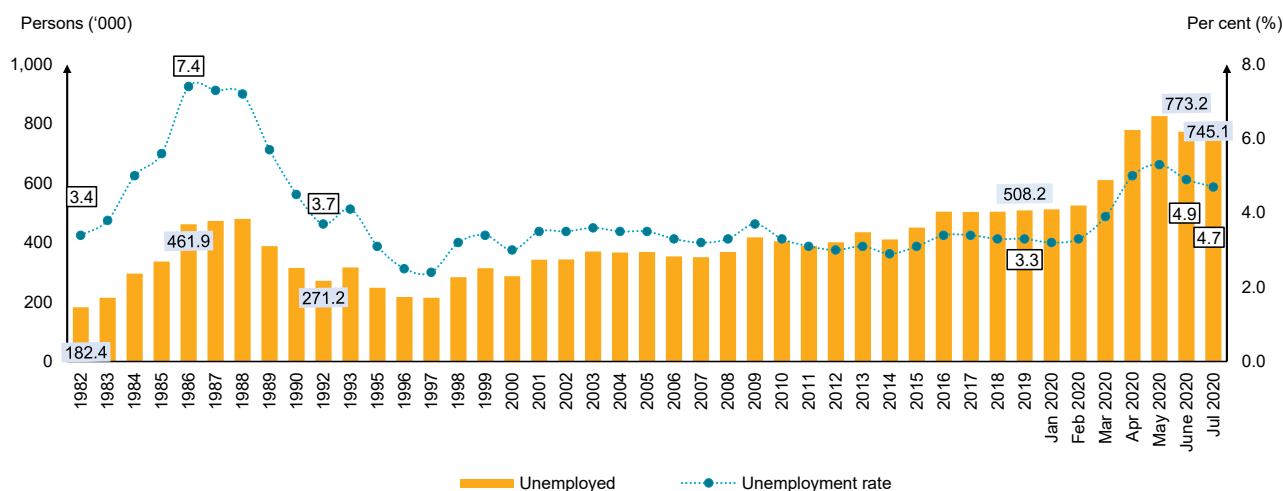
Chart 24: Employed Person by Status in Employment, June and July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Unemployment rate continues to fall in July 2020 to 4.7 per cent compared to 4.9 per cent in June 2020. The number of unemployed persons decreased by 28.2 thousand to 745.1 thousand persons (June 2020: 773.2 thousand persons) over the same period. In terms of year on year, the number of unemployed persons increased by 220.3 thousand persons as against July 2019 (524.8 thousand persons) as depicted in **Chart 25**.

Chart 25: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 1982 - 2019 and January - July 2020

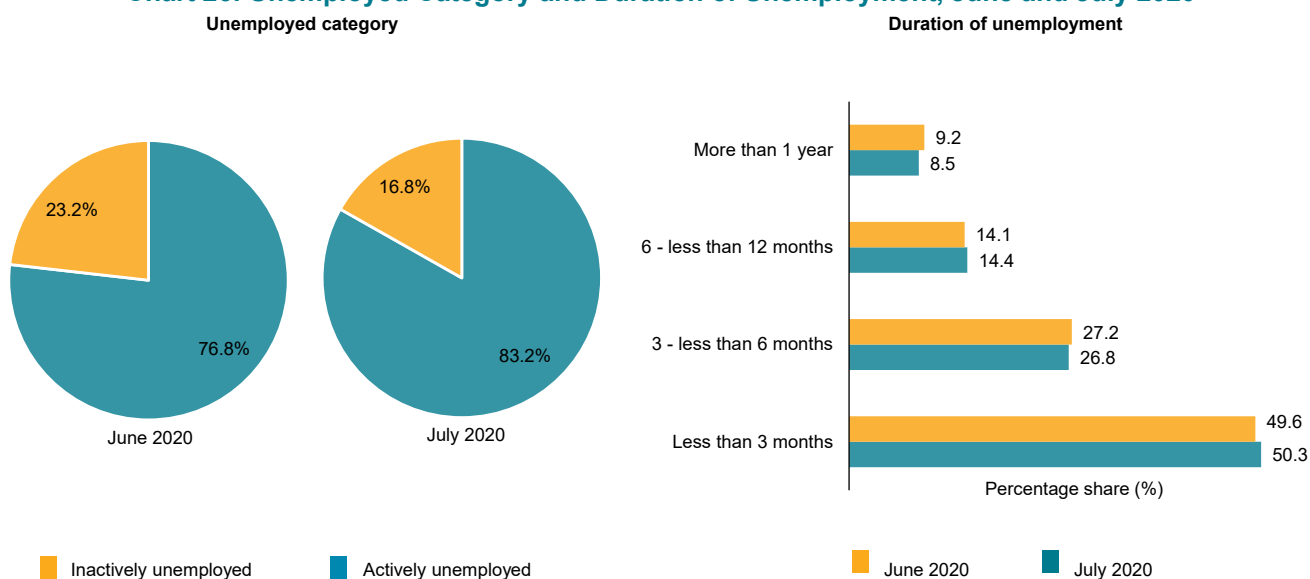


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In July 2020, more than half of the unemployed persons were actively unemployed, increased to 83.2 per cent from 76.8 per cent compared to June 2020. The actively unemployed for less than three months increased by 2.9 per cent (+8.7 thousand persons) to 307.4 thousand persons as compared to the previous month (June 2020: 298.7 thousand persons). Similarly, unemployed persons which were in long-term unemployment of more than a year posted a share of 9.2 per cent or 57.1 thousand persons.

Meanwhile, the inactively unemployed or discouraged group whom believed there were no jobs available lessened by 30.3 per cent (-54.3 thousand persons) to 124.9 thousand persons in July 2020 (**Chart 26**).

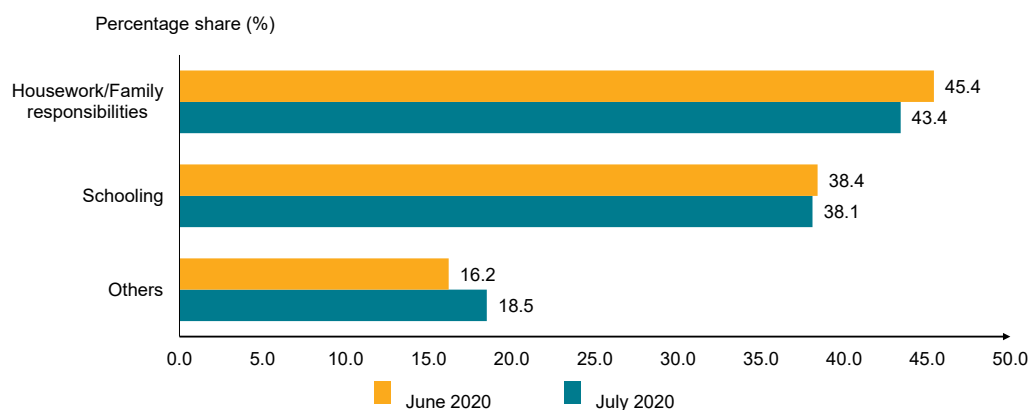
Chart 26: Unemployed Category and Duration of Unemployment, June and July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As for the outside labour force in July 2020, showed a slight increase of 0.02 per cent (+1.3 thousand persons) to 7.40 million persons while year on year rose 2.7 per cent (+192.1 thousand persons). The largest share of outside labour force was due to housework/ family responsibility with 45.4 per cent, followed by schooling with a share of 38.4 per cent (**Chart 27**).

Chart 27: Share of Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, June and July 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As the economic activities reopened continuously coupled with more travelling activity, domestic demand may uplift and subsequently increase jobs opportunities. In line with this, labour market is foreseen to revive as employment picks up its pace while unemployment continues to fall. In the second half of the year, potential labour supply will enter the labour market, particularly new graduates. This would impact the jobseekers as the labour market is becoming more competitive for traditional jobs. Thus, new emerging job opportunities largely driven by technology advancement and automation could be alternatives for the new graduates. Optimistically, the new entrants in the labour market who leverage such opportunities and skills may in turn become job creators for others.

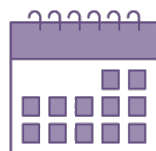
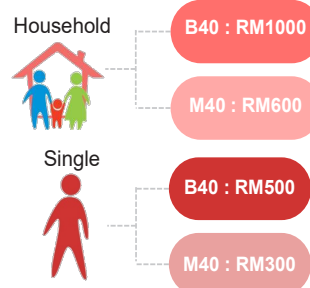
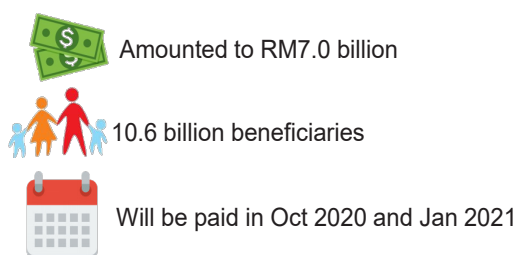
The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has taken a heavy toll on Malaysian economy when the imposition of Movement Control Order (MCO) to contain the spread of the virus resulted in a contraction of 17.1 per cent in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) –the lowest since the Asian Financial Crisis 1997– during the second quarter of 2020. Labour market was also significantly hit when unemployment rate increased from 3.5 per cent to 5.1 per cent during the same quarter.

However, actions have been taken by the government since March 2020 to stimulate the economy by implementing several measures including two economic stimulus packages namely the PRIHATIN, PRIHATIN PKS TAMBAHAN and PENJANA which both amounted to RM295 billion or around 20 per cent of Malaysian GDP. The PRIHATIN and PENJANA packages have already created positive impacts to the economy when improvements have been witnessed in some key economic indicators. For instance, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) on a year on year basis increased significantly from negative 32.0 per cent in April 2020 to positive 1.2 per cent in July 2020. Month-on-month GDP also recorded a remarkable growth at 25.4 per cent in just three months from April to June 2020. GDP in April contracted to negative 28.6 per cent before subsequently improved in May (-19.5%) and June (-3.2%). Meanwhile, Leading Index (LI) which anticipates the movement of the economy for several months ahead recorded a higher growth rate at 7.7 per cent in July 2020 as compared to 4.6 per cent in June 2020. Unemployment rate also shows significant improvement when decreased from 5.3 per cent in May 2020 to 4.7 per cent in July 2020.

Even though signs of recovery are emerging, uncertainties continue to cloud the economy as COVID-19 cases are still recorded locally and consistently increasing globally. Realising that many sectors and people are still in difficult situations, additional measures to further assist businesses and households have been announced by the government through another stimulus package called PRIHATIN Supplementary Initiative Package (KITA PRIHATIN). Under this latest initiative, three types of assistance are provided for companies and households with an allocation of RM10 billion which includes the RM7.0 billion Bantuan Prihatin Nasional 2.0 (BPN 2.0) cash aid, the RM2.4 billion Wage Subsidy Programme 2.0 and the Prihatin Special Grant (GKP) worth RM600 million.



BANTUAN PRIHATIN NASIONAL (BPN) 2.0



PRIHATIN Special Grant

- ✓ Amounted to RM600 million
- ✓ RM3,000 for each micro entrepreneur
- ✓ Expected to benefit 200,000 micro entrepreneur.

Wage Subsidy Program 2.0

- ✓ Amounted to RM2.4 billion
- ✓ Applicable to companies with revenue less than 30% compared to last year
- ✓ Up to 3 months wage at a rate of RM600 per employee per month for max of 200 employees.
- ✓ Expected to benefit 1.3 million worker



The global economy continues to experience changes like never before while multiple actions to mitigate the infections of COVID-19 pandemic are being executed, including some forms of lockdown or another. While these have certain effect to the economic demand and supply chains, countries are also formulating plans, revising policies as well as mobilising efforts to address the inevitable consequences. Malaysia has also implemented various socioeconomic, monetary and fiscal policies to ensure business sustainability, improve the livelihood of the nation, and subsequently revive the economy.

With economic activities in Malaysia being reactivated, some recoveries were observed from the macroeconomic indicators in July. The value of merchandise trade exports went up while imports declined. Although the IPI rebounded due to the rise in Manufacturing index, yet the Manufacturing performed slower as against June 2020. Within the Services sector, sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade posted a slower negative growth, with recovery in all subsectors, specifically in the Motor Vehicles segment. Increased in business activities have resulted in a better labour market situation for July with marginal increase in employed persons and slight decline in unemployment. With all these positive developments, the LI grew for three successive months, projecting a favourable economic prospect beyond 2020. Nevertheless, this signal should be interpreted with cautious considering the global economic uncertainty and vulnerability to the spike of COVID-19 daily cases.

In spite of the better outcome for labour supply in July as compared to the period of March to June 2020, the number of unemployment has not yet return to the average of 500 thousand persons during pre-pandemic period. Businesses in selected industries have reported reducing monthly working hours of their employees amidst the challenging economic climate, resulting in lower salaries paid; while others have to implement pay cuts as an option to sustain business operations. It is foreseen that this will decrease the average and total salaries & wages paid to the employees, hence affecting decent work conditions.

The role of tourism sector within the economy is vital as tourism-related activities which engaged 23.6 per cent of employment and contributed 15.9 per cent or RM240.2 billion to Malaysia's economy in 2019. In the first half of 2020, share of GVATI foresee a downward contribution as main tourism industries registered a deep contraction in the second quarter of 2020. The prolonged closure of international border will be a consequence to inbound tourism activities. However, the government reinstated inter-state travels since 10th June 2020 and since then has continued to actively promote safe and clean domestic tourism with adherence to standard operating procedures. The move was to ensure Malaysia as a safe destination for travellers. The initiatives have spurred attractive promotion packages by travel agents and hotels & accommodations industries, which in turn garnered encouraging responses and reinvigorated the domestic tourism activities. Instances of this can be seen through increased number of passenger transports on highways especially during the weekends, as locals flocked to numerous interesting destinations to experience local culture, delectable cuisines and beautiful sceneries that our country has to offer.

There are various segments of the industries that can be leveraged upon as we decrease reliance on external demand and realign focus towards reinvigorating local industries. Among the industries that could be leveraged is the Construction sector that contributes less than 5 per cent to the economy. This sector has a high backward linkages and multiplier effect, has the ability to stimulate other sectors that lead to economic growth. Thus, increasing the related activities and expanding the opportunity of this sector that will push forward the momentum of the economy.

The macroeconomic performance in July marked the preliminary indication for the third quarter. The outcome of the third quarter is expected to be better than the second quarter, given the continuous stimulation of economic activities.



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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019						2020						DATA SOURCE		
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		Jul	
COMMODITIES																
RUBBER																
Production																
Rubber	Tonne	60,088.0	57,599.0	61,731.0	48,528.0	53,019.0	58,437.0	66,259.0	49,894.0	34,506.0	34,616.0	21,044.0	33,531.0	41,801.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Prices																
SMR 20	RM/Kg	5.81	5.42	5.51	5.37	5.66	5.96	5.90	5.50	5.17	4.73	4.70	4.84	4.98	Malaysian Rubber Board	
Scrap	RM/Kg	4.51	4.10	4.12	4.00	4.21	4.52	4.51	4.15	3.88	3.29	3.27	3.41	3.55	Malaysian Rubber Board	
Field Latex	RM/Kg	5.08	4.73	4.61	4.39	4.60	4.84	4.96	4.76	4.64	4.33	4.28	4.83	4.98	Malaysian Rubber Board	
Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	4.76	4.39	4.38	4.26	4.41	4.55	4.60	4.57	4.36	4.13	4.32	4.80	4.67	Malaysian Rubber Board	
Exports																
Natural Rubber #	Tonne	67,273.4	55,878.9	48,058.1	50,599.8	47,487.6	50,515.5	45,826.6	51,852.0	45,198.0	40,596.5	33,780.0	38,586.8	45,386.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
OIL PALM																
Exports																
Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,344,033.0	2,532,930.0	2,170,315.0	2,512,368.0	2,157,349.0	2,194,976.0	1,962,191.0	1,708,551.0	1,982,878.0	1,856,730.0	2,034,204.0	2,582,336.0	2,556,510.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
Palm Oil	Tonne	1,486,485.0	1,736,216.0	1,409,089.0	1,641,973.0	1,405,638.0	1,398,049.0	1,213,539.0	1,082,417.0	1,184,602.0	1,236,438.0	1,368,746.0	1,710,597.0	1,782,276.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	86,865.0	93,473.0	87,129.0	101,382.0	89,886.0	92,431.0	97,331.0	73,898.0	77,481.0	84,118.0	75,049.0	96,201.0	100,115.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
CRUDE PETROLEUM																
Prices																
Crude oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	64.00	59.25	62.33	59.37	62.74	65.85	63.60	55.00	32.98	23.34	31.02	39.93	42.81	World Bank	
Crude oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	57.52	54.84	56.95	53.98	57.06	59.80	57.52	50.53	29.88	16.52	28.56	38.30	40.75	World Bank	
Exports																
Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	920.6	936.9	710.8	895.4	1,070.5	1,156.7	976.8	785.2	1,200.5	799.2	777.4	931.4	1,552.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,443.5	2,509.0	2,172.8	2,275.8	2,440.0	2,779.6	2,695.3	2,279.4	3,704.7	3,397.2	2,856.1	3,097.4	3,581.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Imports																
Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	1,374.2	810.0	1,179.6	762.8	532.4	1,266.1	1,769.1	1,041.9	2,158.0	766.2	695.4	678.3	1,449.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,420.0	2,273.1	2,739.3	2,582.2	3,488.9	2,499.3	2,554.5	2,968.9	3,155.1	2,762.0	1,972.2	3,606.0	3,210.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																
Exports																
Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	2,153.0	1,832.5	1,952.8	2,300.5	2,101.3	2,320.8	2,587.2	2,182.5	2,213.9	1,884.6	1,553.0	1,721.7	1,977.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
SECTOR																
MANUFACTURING																
Industrial Production Index	Point	123.8	122.0	122.1	124.5	121.3	122.7	123.1	115.0	113.8	73.1	92.9	127.1	127.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Sales	RM '000	116,985,100.5	116,587,355.1	116,845,280.5	119,356,904.3	117,361,545.1	119,150,932.2	117,991,922.2	111,240,489.3	110,188,150.3	75,754,208.7	89,477,287.8	116,668,910.8	119,266,250.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Exports #	RM '000	77,328,746.0	68,652,470.2	67,051,327.9	78,022,297.7	68,755,048.4	72,922,901.1	71,034,031.0	63,116,465.2	67,621,737.1	55,374,761.6	54,208,078.5	72,475,135.7	80,944,855.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
CONSTRUCTION																
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and Housing advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	121	100	69	122	125	83	98	107	58	9	26	77	67	National Housing Department	
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and housing advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	187	204	133	219	190	146	229	183	191	113	182	225	268	National Housing Department	
Prices																
Steel	RM per Tonne	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,384.01	2,384.01	Ministry of Works	
Cement	RM per 50 kg bag	17.20	17.25	17.30	17.32	17.32	17.35	17.50	17.62	17.65	17.66	17.75	17.78	17.83	Ministry of Works	
MINING AND QUARRYING																
Industrial Production Index	Point	88.3	92.0	91.1	99.2	104.1	103.1	103.9	96.1	98.6	79.8	80.1	82.0	85.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
UTILITIES																
Electricity																
Local Generation																
Public Installations ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	14,248.5	14,097.9	13,714.1	13,844.1	13,460.8	13,534.5	13,848.6	13,232.1	13,181.8	11,378.8	12,949.4	12,979.1	13,528.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
Private Installations ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	178.0	176.5	177.2	183.5	191.6	192.4	198.0	188.5	188.2	185.7	176.9	174.2	177.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	

Note:

p preliminary
1 latest data until June 2020
2 published data from January 2020
provisional data based on External Trade Publications July 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS		2019						2020						DATA SOURCE	
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		
COMMODITIES															
RUBBER															
Production															
Rubber	6.4	-8.4	28.4	-5.2	1.6	6.2	-12.9	-15.5	-31.1	2.0	-52.7	-8.9	-30.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Prices															
SMR 20	10.0	-0.1	1.3	-1.2	11.1	14.9	7.6	-1.5	-12.7	-22.9	-24.9	-22.4	-14.3	Malaysian Rubber Board	
Scrap	15.9	2.6	2.3	-1.1	14.9	22.9	12.4	0.9	-14.3	-29.5	-31.5	-29.2	-21.3	Malaysian Rubber Board	
Field Latex	16.8	11.4	7.9	4.9	18.1	29.4	22.2	13.4	-5.4	-21.6	-18.0	-9.3	-1.9	Malaysian Rubber Board	
Latex Concentrate	14.6	7.9	7.1	6.0	15.7	20.7	17.0	11.2	-8.0	-16.7	-10.7	-3.4	-1.9	Malaysian Rubber Board	
Exports															
Natural Rubber #	19.1	-3.1	-8.2	-6.6	-10.3	4.8	-8.0	26.2	-15.1	-27.4	-40.6	-29.3	-32.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
OIL PALM															
Exports															
Palm Oil Product	22.4	37.2	-3.9	5.7	3.8	5.2	-18.6	-16.4	-19.8	-19.6	-21.2	19.9	9.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
Palm Oil	24.2	57.9	-13.0	4.0	2.2	1.1	-27.8	-18.3	-26.9	-25.3	-20.2	22.4	19.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
Palm Kernel Oil	16.3	18.3	38.5	31.0	-9.9	51.0	16.5	-23.5	-4.0	-6.4	-22.2	9.5	15.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
CRUDE PETROLEUM															
Prices															
Crude oil, Brent	-14.0	-19.0	-21.0	-26.2	-3.7	16.6	7.3	-14.2	-50.3	-67.2	-56.0	-36.9	-33.1	World Bank	
Crude oil, WTI	-18.8	-19.3	-18.9	-23.7	0.7	22.2	11.6	-8.0	-48.6	-74.1	-53.1	-30.0	-29.2	World Bank	
Exports															
Crude Petroleum #	-45.0	-34.2	-38.1	-40.8	-5.7	-23.2	-22.0	-19.1	2.0	-10.0	-29.6	-31.9	68.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Petroleum Products #	1.3	32.9	-13.4	-13.0	-4.3	35.3	51.1	26.9	60.4	24.0	14.7	29.3	46.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Imports															
Crude Petroleum #	61.5	-43.3	202.5	-18.2	-14.9	41.8	47.9	-4.1	96.2	-42.9	-42.2	-26.5	5.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Petroleum Products #	-20.0	10.5	-1.2	-25.9	4.8	0.0	2.5	75.6	11.8	-6.9	-30.8	47.7	32.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
Exports															
Liquified Natural Gas #	42.6	1.9	15.7	1.2	-16.6	3.3	-5.6	25.9	0.0	-17.3	-20.6	-10.2	-8.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
SECTOR															
MANUFACTURING															
Industrial Production Index	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.4	2.2	6.2	-4.1	-37.2	-22.6	4.7	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Sales	4.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.9	2.4	7.6	-3.0	-33.0	-20.4	4.1	1.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Exports #	6.0	0.1	-4.8	-4.2	-2.7	4.2	0.4	11.6	-6.2	-24.4	-23.8	13.1	4.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
CONSTRUCTION															
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and Housing advertisement (New Permit)	218.4	16.3	30.2	50.6	81.2	38.3	-10.1	75.4	-32.6	-90.6	-72.3	32.8	-44.6	National Housing Department	
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and housing advertisement (Renewals Permit)	36.5	4.6	-2.2	18.4	24.2	-7.6	42.2	16.6	29.9	-5.8	31.9	81.5	43.3	National Housing Department	
Prices															
Steel	-1.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	Ministry of Works	
Cement	-0.3	-2.3	-2.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	0.6	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	Ministry of Works	
MINING AND QUARRYING															
Industrial Production Index	-7.5	-3.0	-2.6	-6.9	0.5	-4.9	-3.9	6.1	-6.5	-19.6	-22.2	-17.1	-3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
UTILITIES															
Electricity															
Local Generation															
Public Installations P	2.0	0.3	4.1	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.0	6.8	-6.7	-19.3	-10.3	-2.4	-5.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas	
Private Installations P	14.8	13.7	14.6	3.5	7.1	-1.1	9.0	17.8	3.5	3.4	-1.8	-3.0	-0.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas	

Note:

P preliminary
1 latest data until June 2020
2 published data from January 2020
provisional data based on External Trade Publications July 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019						2020						DATA SOURCE	
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		Jul
Local Consumption															
Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^P	Million kilowatt-hours	9,329.8	10,000.6	9,826.4	9,631.1	9,791.4	9,620.7	9,658.3	9,551.1	9,644.5	7,071.8	7,467.5	8,550.2	9,331.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Domestic and Public Lighting ^P	Million kilowatt-hours	2,812.5	2,843.6	2,865.9	2,720.9	2,663.4	2,649.8	2,735.6	2,882.8	2,876.5	3,147.7	3,949.5	3,022.5	3,008.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
SERVICES															
Wholesale & Retail Trade															
Volume Index															
Wholesale Trade Index	Point	126.5	131.9	136.0	134.6	129.3	131.4	131.8	124.8	123.8	88.5	99.1	119.8	121.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index	Point	146.5	142.5	134.8	139.5	143.3	149.6	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	130.4	138.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index	Point	114.5	111.3	97.5	103.7	105.2	102.8	104.3	99.3	89.3	6.3	54.6	103.8	116.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle															
Vehicle Production															
Passenger	Unit	45,748	44,363	42,369	52,191	43,300	40,274	42,527	37,893	21,087	240	12,022	43,405	44,828	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	3,164	2,637	2,732	3,584	3,217	3,025	2,889	2,478	1,570	35	264	1,639	2,803	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	48,912	47,000	45,101	55,775	46,517	43,299	45,416	40,371	22,657	275	12,286	45,044	47,631	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales															
Passenger	Unit	46,189	46,802	40,266	48,987	47,754	49,318	39,127	36,702	20,260	131	20,456	40,944	52,119	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	4,664	4,346	4,400	4,883	4,830	5,524	3,496	3,701	2,218	10	2,504	3,751	5,433	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	50,853	51,148	44,666	53,870	52,584	54,842	42,623	40,403	22,478	141	22,960	44,695	57,552	Malaysian Automotive Association
New Vehicles Registration	Number	112,978	107,895	95,984	108,730	102,494	112,317	106,067	104,735	59,315	1,570	59,820	102,147	125,666	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Tourism															
Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	2,415,097	2,342,438	1,997,093	2,031,198	1,969,315	1,991,068	2,164,459	1,397,912	671,084	7,546	5,411	6,585	n.a	Ministry of Tourism Art and Culture
Finance															
Money Supply															
M1	RM Million	429,595.3	426,560.7	434,260.0	435,747.0	438,099.1	452,559.0	449,232.1	444,417.8	461,694.5	466,194.3	479,419.8	488,233.2	497,168.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2	RM Million	1,899,917.4	1,895,997.9	1,904,683.4	1,922,422.5	1,923,912.4	1,950,567.4	1,950,873.0	1,948,485.9	1,960,826.9	1,986,579.5	2,000,159.8	2,014,091.4	2,024,041.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3	RM Million	1,913,308.5	1,908,652.5	1,916,354.0	1,934,741.9	1,934,899.7	1,961,553.3	1,961,429.7	1,958,708.1	1,968,375.0	1,994,098.6	2,006,707.6	2,019,910.8	2,029,668.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,728,783.9	1,739,001.1	1,747,492.1	1,751,687.9	1,759,123.6	1,771,589.1	1,770,493.1	1,774,653.5	1,783,587.8	1,785,015.5	1,789,165.1	1,799,837.1	1,806,086.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,133,855.0	1,138,763.1	1,142,054.6	1,142,488.2	1,146,451.9	1,153,597.1	1,150,505.1	1,151,857.4	1,159,220.2	1,159,471.8	1,160,302.1	1,161,464.1	1,159,093.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	588,264.0	593,475.5	598,726.6	602,324.7	605,791.6	611,068.4	613,135.5	615,696.9	618,050.4	619,096.9	622,394.3	631,742.5	640,193.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	6,664.9	6,762.4	6,711.0	6,875.0	6,880.2	6,923.6	6,852.5	7,099.2	6,317.2	6,446.8	6,468.7	6,630.5	6,799.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	1,965,654.4	1,972,866.4	1,974,751.5	1,984,156.1	1,980,524.9	2,000,372.8	1,986,937.3	1,992,909.9	2,009,948.9	2,019,540.1	2,017,510.2	2,045,663.9	2,053,677.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,342,053.8	1,347,641.4	1,344,629.8	1,352,420.0	1,357,902.5	1,370,540.5	1,362,598.9	1,362,944.2	1,381,635.0	1,385,671.8	1,387,826.5	1,398,650.5	1,409,886.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	599,038.2	601,322.0	607,320.3	608,534.9	599,908.4	606,596.5	600,990.3	606,022.4	605,251.6	610,852.4	607,232.7	625,036.4	621,063.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	24,562.4	23,903.0	22,801.4	23,201.2	22,713.9	23,235.7	23,348.2	23,943.3	23,062.2	23,015.9	22,451.0	21,976.9	22,727.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	999,168.3	1,006,845.6	1,013,147.4	1,011,160.5	1,001,895.8	1,002,298.4	1,003,973.0	1,008,272.2	992,019.2	988,327.1	984,279.2	990,468.2	984,130.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	585,526.3	588,271.8	587,610.8	588,526.9	586,250.5	587,253.7	591,542.4	592,294.3	589,186.3	587,448.1	590,238.5	588,657.4	587,788.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	398,112.4	403,779.3	410,731.9	407,522.4	400,867.6	399,767.9	396,844.5	400,216.0	387,852.6	385,323.3	378,801.4	386,817.4	380,679.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	15,529.6	14,794.5	14,804.7	15,111.1	14,777.7	15,276.9	15,586.1	15,761.9	14,980.4	15,555.6	15,239.3	14,993.4	15,661.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits	RM Million	165,834.5	167,132.0	167,115.6	167,489.8	168,329.4	169,974.8	172,797.0	175,413.4	182,362.4	192,707.2	196,447.0	199,549.7	203,253.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	122,025.7	122,730.4	122,706.0	123,107.9	123,447.7	124,749.7	126,434.4	127,811.4	131,934.8	137,678.4	140,576.9	143,138.6	145,717.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	43,808.8	44,401.6	44,409.6	44,381.9	44,881.7	45,225.1	46,362.6	47,601.9	50,427.6	55,028.8	55,870.1	56,411.1	57,535.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis point	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
Commercial Banks	%	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	%	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

P preliminary
1 latest data until June 2020
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n.a. not available
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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019						2020						DATA SOURCE	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		Jul
Local Consumption														
Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^P	0.5	-0.1	-1.2	1.4	-1.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	7.2	-29.7	-25.4	-13.1	0.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
Domestic and Public Lighting ^P	6.5	2.4	6.5	6.5	2.7	4.0	1.1	5.8	2.8	14.0	32.2	5.8	7.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
SERVICES														
Wholesale & Retail Trade														
Volume Index														
Wholesale Trade Index	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	-2.5	-27.5	-23.3	-7.7	-4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index	8.4	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	-11.2	-5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index	0.3	1.4	4.5	3.3	3.2	4.4	0.9	3.6	-14.4	-93.6	-49.9	-4.6	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle														
Vehicle Production														
Passenger	-10.3	2.6	27.2	10.1	-7.9	5.1	-15.9	3.2	-54.4	-99.5	-75.2	24.9	-2.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	-24.1	-36.3	-26.0	-17.6	-1.6	-25.6	-25.1	-22.3	-54.3	-99.0	-91.1	-29.4	-11.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	-11.3	-0.8	21.9	7.7	-7.5	2.1	-16.6	1.1	-54.4	-99.5	-76.1	21.5	-2.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales														
Passenger	-24.5	-16.1	49.0	15.6	10.1	16.2	-11.6	-0.1	-59.6	-99.7	-63.4	6.1	12.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	-35.7	-55.6	4.3	-0.5	-1.7	-4.1	-16.5	19.9	-52.6	-99.8	-48.5	-6.5	16.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	-25.7	-22.0	43.0	14.0	8.9	13.8	-12.0	1.5	-59.0	-99.7	-62.2	5.0	13.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
New Vehicles Registration	-13.1	-17.4	21.3	6.2	11.6	16.8	-7.4	-46.9	-47.0	-98.6	-49.9	26.6	11.2	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Tourism														
Tourist Arrivals ¹	4.8	3.9	-4.8	-3.5	-1.0	-15.4	-1.4	-35.5	-71.3	-99.7	-99.7	-99.7	n.a	Ministry of Tourism Art and Culture
Finance														
Money Supply														
M1	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.8	4.9	5.2	7.9	9.6	10.3	13.1	15.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	6.1	6.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Loans in Banking System	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.7	8.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-5.7	-3.1	-3.3	1.7	0.5	3.7	1.6	7.0	-5.1	-3.3	-2.7	-0.8	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	4.3	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	13.0	11.4	12.5	12.4	10.0	8.2	7.2	6.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	5.4	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-7.2	-10.4	-17.1	-12.5	-17.6	-13.6	-14.1	-12.5	-11.8	-11.6	-14.8	-15.7	-7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	-0.3	-1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	2.1	2.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	14.2	12.3	14.5	14.3	12.2	9.4	7.1	6.0	1.1	-2.3	-2.9	-2.1	-4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	0.1	-4.8	-7.3	-0.2	-7.6	-5.1	-4.1	-3.6	-7.3	-0.9	-4.9	-7.0	0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits	6.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	8.0	6.6	8.0	12.8	17.3	18.0	21.0	22.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.3	6.0	7.3	11.1	14.3	15.4	18.0	19.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	8.2	9.2	9.2	8.4	8.9	9.9	8.4	9.9	17.3	25.7	25.2	29.6	31.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending/Financing Rate														
Commercial Banks	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

^P preliminary
¹ latest data until June 2020
² published data from January 2020
[#] provisional data based on External Trade Publications July 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019						2020						DATA SOURCE		
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		Jul	
Savings Deposits Interest Rate																
Commercial Banks	%	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Islamic Banks	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Loans Approved by Sector																
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	465.8	326.9	644.7	729.0	1,206.8	776.2	628.0	349.6	287.8	205.6	349.5	146.5	292.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	451.0	138.2	289.6	132.2	246.7	69.0	224.5	475.6	92.9	46.7	500.8	159.2	35.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Manufacturing	RM Million	3,819.0	3,216.5	3,202.5	3,161.4	2,660.6	4,924.6	2,956.2	2,618.4	3,134.1	2,388.0	2,115.7	3,363.8	2,433.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Services	RM Million	6,705.2	7,251.0	6,709.0	5,866.0	8,517.1	6,860.5	6,546.2	6,315.4	6,554.6	8,727.1	6,331.4	8,797.0	6,140.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Construction	RM Million	2,669.0	2,085.6	2,696.0	2,184.2	2,764.2	1,777.6	1,623.0	1,856.8	1,746.8	824.0	1,198.9	1,581.4	2,270.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Real Estate	RM Million	2,115.6	2,410.3	3,195.6	1,982.4	2,037.6	2,902.2	1,618.7	1,656.7	1,737.4	1,334.5	1,060.6	1,714.9	996.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Household Sector	RM Million	20,944.8	19,901.5	16,935.2	19,573.8	17,798.8	16,267.9	15,737.9	15,860.9	13,870.6	4,321.9	6,602.6	13,862.2	19,311.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Other Sector	RM Million	148.4	41.0	13.7	298.6	420.1	157.1	204.0	691.7	104.8	344.7	26.4	618.7	511.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Total	RM Million	37,318.9	35,371.0	33,686.2	33,927.6	35,651.8	33,735.1	29,538.5	29,825.2	27,529.1	18,192.5	18,185.8	30,243.7	31,990.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Loans Disbursed by Sector																
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	3,104.5	3,846.4	3,475.6	2,969.1	3,405.2	6,270.1	3,628.9	3,279.8	3,391.6	3,060.1	2,832.6	3,137.6	3,364.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	484.6	525.6	956.7	430.6	874.2	1,374.4	374.2	1,045.7	662.4	543.7	442.1	285.5	354.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Manufacturing	RM Million	23,460.7	20,321.2	20,615.3	21,762.0	21,454.8	28,435.0	21,365.4	20,342.0	21,756.5	20,858.2	19,559.7	22,116.2	20,496.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Services	RM Million	33,776.2	33,851.7	31,667.0	30,742.7	31,799.9	36,291.1	34,787.3	31,585.6	38,586.1	27,876.1	27,255.5	37,287.1	32,867.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Construction	RM Million	7,243.0	7,896.1	7,176.2	7,247.2	7,085.2	8,665.0	7,708.2	6,276.5	7,172.5	5,020.9	4,710.7	6,614.0	6,040.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Real Estate	RM Million	3,621.1	3,323.3	5,630.1	3,708.3	4,448.3	6,655.7	3,852.7	4,700.2	2,796.5	2,796.5	2,635.0	3,784.2	3,434.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Household Sector	RM Million	29,578.3	29,453.3	26,940.8	30,477.9	28,940.3	30,439.1	30,795.4	27,043.4	24,454.7	11,606.7	16,702.0	25,547.5	30,985.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Other Sector	RM Million	2,308.7	2,931.2	3,045.7	2,399.6	1,916.6	2,583.4	2,041.6	1,844.4	2,943.1	2,723.8	2,458.7	3,783.9	2,460.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Total	RM Million	103,577.0	102,148.8	99,507.5	99,737.3	99,924.4	120,714.0	104,553.7	95,274.6	103,667.1	74,486.0	76,596.2	102,556.1	100,004.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Loans Disbursed by Purpose																
Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	3,866.7	3,651.5	3,134.3	3,762.7	3,631.3	3,552.2	3,834.7	3,093.9	2,431.1	147.8	1,143.0	2,424.6	4,135.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Personal Uses	RM Million	3,184.5	3,216.9	2,939.8	3,257.2	3,177.2	3,128.7	3,000.0	3,017.4	2,978.0	1,107.8	1,312.8	2,388.4	2,848.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Credit Cards	RM Million	12,670.6	12,753.2	12,345.4	12,945.4	12,960.3	14,392.9	13,525.0	11,467.7	10,103.2	6,543.8	9,116.9	10,738.3	11,980.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	4.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Household Sector	RM Million	29,578.3	29,453.3	26,940.8	30,477.9	28,940.3	30,439.1	30,795.4	27,043.4	24,454.7	11,606.7	16,702.0	25,547.5	30,985.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	93,057.0	94,260.5	94,583.8	94,569.6	92,496.2	92,040.7	92,178.3	91,934.1	93,176.8	92,886.7	93,075.0	93,253.8	92,093.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector																
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	1,244.3	1,205.4	1,145.9	1,141.5	1,151.0	1,093.1	1,096.1	1,197.2	1,222.8	1,237.2	1,244.1	1,225.1	1,219.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	517.3	508.0	501.4	465.9	451.7	447.3	443.9	269.2	272.0	264.5	265.0	262.4	263.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	RM Million	3,640.7	3,944.2	3,899.9	3,927.1	3,801.0	3,507.2	3,455.9	3,711.3	3,883.7	3,915.7	4,270.1	3,878.1	3,856.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Electricity, gas and water supply	RM Million	147.2	169.6	170.9	170.0	170.2	135.6	135.6	136.6	123.1	121.5	121.2	110.7	96.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Wholesale & retail trade, and restaurants & hotels	RM Million	2,223.3	2,311.4	2,388.2	2,384.3	2,360.4	2,172.4	2,216.3	2,218.7	2,222.7	2,251.9	2,296.4	2,256.1	2,307.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Construction	RM Million	2,507.9	2,563.0	2,500.4	2,712.3	2,672.9	2,721.3	2,850.1	2,755.2	2,639.1	2,639.7	2,559.9	2,375.1	2,358.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Transport, storage and communication	RM Million	2,292.3	2,285.3	2,251.5	2,234.6	2,225.2	1,935.0	1,935.0	2,031.4	2,034.7	2,025.5	1,742.3	1,807.5	1,868.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Finance, insurance and business activities	RM Million	3,380.8	3,268.2	3,371.4	3,278.2	3,257.8	3,272.1	3,241.3	3,258.3	3,256.5	3,466.9	3,448.8	3,462.3	3,512.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Education, health & others	RM Million	476.9	471.4	487.6	491.2	493.1	566.4	572.9	578.2	581.4	597.9	632.7	623.2	519.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Household sector	RM Million	10,440.3	10,493.8	10,825.1	10,848.3	10,936.5	10,728.1	11,065.9	11,151.5	11,458.4	11,014.9	10,594.8	9,892.7	9,384.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Other sector n.e.c	RM Million	725.5	713.2	635.6	651.5	551.2	529.9	525.1	551.9	581.6	584.0	577.0	398.6	396.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Total non-performing/ impaired loans	RM Million	27,596.6	27,933.5	28,177.8	28,304.9	28,071.0	27,108.4	27,538.3	27,859.4	28,275.9	28,119.7	27,752.4	26,291.7	25,782.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
OTHERS																
LABOUR																
Labour Force	('000)	15,704.6	15,706.0	15,751.2	15,777.7	15,828.9	15,803.0	15,829.3	15,869.8	15,842.9	15,712.2	15,714.0	15,763.5	15,818.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Employed	('000)	15,179.8	15,185.8	15,229.9	15,265.6	15,315.0	15,286.0	15,317.6	15,344.5	15,232.4	14,933.4	14,887.9	14,990.2	15,073.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Unemployed	('000)	524.8	520.2	521.4	512.1	513.9	517.0	511.7	525.2	610.5	778.8	826.1	773.2	745.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Unemployment Rate	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Loss of Employment ²	Number of cases	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,778	4,562	5,262	6,143	10,084	18,579	16,660	Social Security Organisation	
COMPANIES REGISTRATION																
Local	Number	4,226	4,351	3,758	4,274	3,945	3,623	3,600	3,805	2,375	895	1,937	3,416	5,521	Companies Commission of Malaysia	
Foreign	Number	3	2	5	3	2	3	3	2	-	-	-	2	3	Companies Commission of Malaysia	

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)		2019						2020						DATA SOURCE	
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		
Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
Commercial Banks	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Approved by Sector															
Primary Agriculture	-18.6	-70.6	-25.8	-60.8	8.7	95.9	-42.3	11.6	-56.2	-68.7	-84.2	-70.2	-37.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Mining & Quarrying	726.7	362.2	509.7	70.7	-43.2	75.6	-54.2	432.1	243.2	-76.8	-20.5	-56.4	-92.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Manufacturing	40.5	1.2	8.7	4.2	-4.3	85.0	38.8	32.5	22.6	16.3	-60.6	103.0	-36.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Services	22.4	19.5	-44.8	-30.3	-8.2	-12.5	32.7	36.6	-29.1	4.0	-7.1	-14.9	-8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Construction	-7.3	28.2	55.4	-18.3	55.7	48.4	-13.6	-29.3	-44.0	-59.1	-42.7	-37.7	-15.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Real Estate	45.6	-7.7	23.0	-22.7	6.4	-14.8	-12.0	79.5	8.5	-36.0	-53.1	-5.9	-52.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Household Sector	5.5	-2.8	3.0	-3.0	3.3	4.6	-13.2	16.8	-23.2	-77.9	-67.7	-20.1	-7.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Other Sector	-79.9	-54.5	-87.4	286.2	187.7	-40.7	-67.3	681.5	-59.7	17.6	-57.5	890.1	244.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Total	10.6	0.5	-8.7	-12.8	2.8	7.6	-5.0	23.2	-22.5	-48.4	-54.4	-12.7	-14.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Loans Disbursed by Sector															
Primary Agriculture	-9.1	4.8	-10.5	-27.8	-7.1	61.2	-9.8	10.6	4.0	-10.3	-25.7	-18.7	8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Mining & Quarrying	-2.1	-7.3	39.2	-46.4	171.0	43.5	-1.7	310.8	-38.3	-21.6	-16.2	-41.6	-26.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Manufacturing	15.5	0.3	4.8	3.2	14.1	34.9	-2.6	13.7	-2.2	5.2	-9.9	16.6	-12.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Services	1.5	2.9	-10.7	-19.4	-15.7	-20.8	-6.5	13.3	12.5	-18.8	-12.2	28.4	-2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Construction	-7.6	22.4	13.5	-10.4	4.6	8.4	4.7	16.6	-8.6	-32.8	-45.7	-17.4	-16.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Real Estate	-14.6	-25.3	-15.0	-23.9	22.1	6.0	-24.1	40.5	-35.8	-44.9	-47.9	-30.4	-5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Household Sector	0.9	2.1	3.3	5.9	4.8	0.8	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	-0.9	4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Other Sector	-14.1	-23.4	-30.0	-1.6	-38.9	-29.3	-37.3	-24.0	-11.7	-15.5	-22.5	14.7	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Total	1.8	1.0	-3.5	-7.9	-1.7	0.7	-5.3	13.2	-5.2	-27.9	-25.9	8.1	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Loans Disbursed by Purpose															
Purchase of Passenger Cars	-17.6	-26.7	-3.1	6.4	16.2	14.1	5.6	6.5	-34.8	-95.9	-71.1	-23.8	6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Personal Uses	5.1	6.4	4.1	4.6	14.9	3.6	4.3	33.0	4.2	-59.0	-55.1	-3.6	-10.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Credit Cards	7.4	1.3	7.6	6.7	6.6	7.3	3.1	8.0	-18.1	-45.9	-28.2	-8.7	-5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-11.5	-14.6	4.9	-37.6	-10.9	-1.5	140.1	0.9	-12.0	-29.2	-58.9	8.1	-46.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Household Sector	0.9	2.1	3.3	5.9	4.8	0.8	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	-0.9	4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	8.0	9.1	8.7	7.2	3.4	2.3	3.7	3.0	2.7	3.8	1.9	-0.1	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector															
Primary Agriculture	676.1	638.7	598.8	587.9	599.3	550.3	352.0	295.0	381.8	6.0	4.8	-1.5	-2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Mining & Quarrying	-22.4	-16.3	-16.3	-31.5	-29.1	-16.6	-17.5	-50.2	-51.7	-51.3	-51.1	-49.6	-49.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	14.5	21.9	34.3	36.8	46.0	40.2	37.1	51.5	55.4	60.7	71.9	12.8	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Electricity, gas and water supply	-22.7	-26.4	-10.8	-11.6	-11.9	27.3	27.6	21.6	9.4	9.9	7.9	-24.8	-34.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Wholesale & retail trade, and restaurants & hotels	-13.7	-9.9	-6.2	-6.5	-5.3	-5.8	-5.9	-6.9	-5.7	-6.4	-0.6	1.1	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Construction	11.5	9.0	10.3	16.4	15.5	11.5	15.4	-9.2	5.7	6.9	9.4	-2.1	-5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Transport, storage and communication	-6.4	-7.7	-9.0	-8.1	-6.2	-15.8	-11.0	-7.4	-7.3	-9.9	-25.5	-22.2	-18.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Finance, insurance and business activities	-11.5	-11.2	-7.6	-9.1	-8.7	-12.8	-13.1	-12.5	-9.8	-7.4	-9.3	0.1	3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Education, health & others	24.5	25.1	28.1	27.3	26.3	17.5	20.9	21.0	24.3	25.1	33.4	31.4	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Household sector	1.1	0.1	4.6	5.7	5.2	8.1	10.8	9.1	14.2	11.1	4.9	-3.6	-10.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Other sector n.e.c	-6.2	-10.6	-11.3	-10.2	-24.3	-27.0	-28.2	-24.0	-18.2	-17.1	-18.5	-43.5	-45.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Total non-performing/ impaired loans	3.0	3.6	7.4	8.0	8.5	7.4	8.7	6.5	11.8	7.3	5.1	-3.4	-6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
OTHERS															
LABOUR															
Labour Force	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Employed	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	-1.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Unemployed	1.2	-0.9	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.8	1.7	17.1	48.8	58.9	48.3	42.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Labour Force Participaton Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Loss of Employment ²	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.6	60.2	67.4	72.0	221.5	649.8	316.6	Social Security Organisation	
COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
Local	3.9	10.7	1.6	-9.2	0.1	5.5	-12.5	37.3	-39.8	-81.2	-52.5	9.1	30.6	Companies Commission of Malaysia	
Foreign	-40.0	-50.0	400.0	50.0	-60.0	0.0	-62.5	-50.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	100.0	0.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia	

Note:

p preliminary
1 latest data until June 2020
2 published data from January 2020
provisional data based on External Trade Publications July 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019						2020						DATA SOURCE	
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		
STOCK MARKET															
Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,634.9	1,612.1	1,583.9	1,598.0	1,561.7	1,588.8	1,531.1	1,482.6	1,350.9	1,407.8	1,473.3	1,501.0	1,603.8	Bursa Malaysia
Value Traded	RM Billion	45.9	40.2	33.1	41.9	43.6	45.4	44.2	52.8	65.6	58.6	70.4	98.1	121.9	Bursa Malaysia
Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,725.2	1,690.3	1,673.6	1,691.5	1,668.2	1,711.8	1,646.4	1,590.7	1,379.2	1,470.3	1,574.8	1,579.6	1,703.4	Bursa Malaysia
EXCHANGE RATE															
USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per unit	4.1244	4.1881	4.1855	4.1879	4.1590	4.1485	4.0797	4.1634	4.2964	4.3553	4.3418	4.2755	4.2657	Central Bank of Malaysia
GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per unit	5.1551	5.0894	5.1703	5.2824	5.3593	5.4393	5.3343	5.3995	5.3174	5.4047	5.3357	5.3522	5.3901	Central Bank of Malaysia
SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per unit	5.6996	5.7537	5.7232	5.7434	5.7188	5.7145	5.6315	5.7058	5.9022	5.9400	5.9192	5.8954	5.9272	Central Bank of Malaysia
SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per unit	3.0322	3.0242	3.0329	3.0542	3.0545	3.0566	3.0204	2.9959	3.0329	3.0586	3.0615	3.0667	3.0722	Central Bank of Malaysia
EUR - EURO	RM per unit	4.6316	4.6583	4.6074	4.6260	4.5978	4.6096	4.5321	4.5408	4.7594	4.7354	4.7335	4.8120	4.8790	Central Bank of Malaysia
CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 units	417.8204	427.4481	422.3499	421.5200	418.9805	421.7354	420.6020	426.3317	449.0410	448.8177	447.8378	449.1644	455.8100	Central Bank of Malaysia
JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 units	3.8129	3.9393	3.8928	3.8734	3.8216	3.8010	3.7321	3.7834	4.0015	4.0398	4.0505	3.9774	3.9914	Central Bank of Malaysia
HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 units	52.8096	53.4177	53.4133	53.4041	53.1203	53.1472	52.4788	53.5511	55.3300	56.1859	56.0110	55.1642	55.0350	Central Bank of Malaysia
SELECTED COUNTRIES															
TRADE															
Exports															
Malaysia #	RM Billion	89.8	81.5	78.3	90.9	80.9	86.4	84.1	74.5	80.1	64.8	62.6	82.8	92.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	SGD Billion	45.4	45.2	43.5	46.8	45.8	45.1	532.5	42.2	40.8	43.9	38.5	35.5	41.8	Statistics Singapore
China	USD Billion	221.6	214.8	218.1	212.9	221.5	238.3	n.a	292.4	185.2	200.3	206.8	213.6	237.6	National Bureau of Statistics of China
Japan	JPY Billion	6,643.5	6,141.2	6,368.3	6,577.1	6,379.0	6,577.1	5,431.2	6,321.3	6,358.1	5,202.3	4,184.8	4,862.0	5,368.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan
EU	USD Billion	181.2	154.2	168.3	190.1	172.7	172.8	166.5	170.7	167.4	125.4	129.8	154.4	168.5	European Statistics
USA	USD Billion	133.1	138.3	134.2	142.4	136.9	135.3	129.0	132.2	134.6	95.8	90.5	105.1	112.7	United States Census Bureau
Imports															
Malaysia #	RM Billion	73.8	70.5	69.4	73.3	74.3	73.9	72.1	61.8	67.8	68.4	52.3	62.0	67.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	SGD Billion	42.0	41.0	39.5	42.3	42.5	41.6	489.7	41.2	39.5	40.4	35.9	31.5	37.9	Statistics Singapore
China	USD Billion	176.9	180.0	178.5	169.9	183.9	191.1	n.a	299.5	165.2	154.9	143.9	167.2	175.3	National Bureau of Statistics of China
Japan	JPY Billion	6,897.3	6,286.9	6,496.6	6,564.2	6,464.2	6,729.6	6,744.4	5,214.7	6,352.6	6,132.7	5,018.2	5,130.9	5,357.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan
EU	USD Billion	181.3	166.3	173.3	187.8	170.1	149.4	169.0	148.3	145.2	125.1	122.6	133.7	142.6	European Statistics
USA	USD Billion	218.8	215.6	206.7	219.4	199.5	202.3	196.4	178.3	194.4	165.5	163.9	179.7	200.8	United States Census Bureau
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
Malaysia	Point	114.8	114.5	114.1	117.8	116.6	117.4	118.1	110.2	110.0	76.5	90.9	114.8	116.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	Point	111.2	94.4	101.4	106.7	89.4	97.8	110.6	87.7	117.2	117.7	88.8	98.1	101.8	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
South Korea	Point	110.1	103.0	104.1	111.6	111.1	114.8	102.3	99.7	113.8	101.5	97.6	105.1	107.3	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
Japan	Point	107.0	92.8	105.0	100.4	99.4	100.7	93.5	94.6	105.3	85.8	72.2	83.5	89.8	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
USA	Point	109.1	109.9	109.5	109.0	110.0	109.6	109.2	109.3	104.5	91.2	92.5	97.5	100.2	Federal Reserve Board, USA
RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
Malaysia	Point	146.5	142.5	134.8	139.5	143.3	149.6	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	130.4	138.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	Point	96.5	98.8	95.2	97.6	100.3	116.5	110.1	80.7	86.1	60.8	52.9	70.7	88.4	Singapore Department of Statistics
Hong Kong	Point	84.4	71.4	72.8	72.9	72.5	88.5	92.3	54.2	55.0	57.9	65.1	64.5	64.2	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
United Kingdom	Point	109.4	105.1	103.7	108.0	117.5	134.4	97.6	98.9	96.5	80.7	91.7	104.2	110.0	Office for National Statistics
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
Malaysia	Point	121.5	121.8	121.8	122.0	122.1	122.3	122.4	122.4	120.9	117.6	117.9	119.1	119.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Thailand	Point	103.0	102.8	102.9	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.8	102.7	101.8	99.8	99.8	101.3	102.0	Trading economics
Indonesia	Point	103.6	103.7	103.4	103.4	103.6	103.9	104.3	104.6	104.7	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.0	Trading economics
Philippines	Point	120.2	120.4	120.6	120.8	121.1	121.9	122.6	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.9	123.5	Trading economics
Singapore	Point	99.6	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.3	99.9	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.2	Trading economics
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
Malaysia	Point	104.4	104.6	105.3	105.1	106.5	107.4	107.3	105.9	102.7	99.9	99.7	100.3	100.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Philippines	Point	134.7	136.0	134.9	133.7	133.2	132.9	132.3	132.5	132.4	132.4	131.7	130.5	130.3	Trading economics
Singapore	Point	96.7	97.2	97.6	96.8	95.9	95.2	95.6	95.2	89.3	82.6	84.0	86.4	88.5	Trading economics
South Korea	Point	103.5	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.4	103.7	104.1	103.7	102.8	101.9	102.0	102.5	102.7	Trading economics
China	Point	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.2	108.2	107.7	106.6	105.2	104.8	105.2	105.6	Trading economics
Japan	Point	101.1	100.9	100.9	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.0	101.1	99.5	99.1	99.6	100.2	Trading economics
USA	Point	118.5	118.6	118.3	118.7	118.6	118.8	119.4	118.7	118.5	117.0	117.5	117.3	118.0	Trading economics

Note:

p preliminary
 1 latest data until June 2020
 2 published data from January 2020
 # provisional data based on External Trade Publications July 2020
 n.a. not available
 - not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019						2020						DATA SOURCE	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		Jul
STOCK MARKET														
Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	-8.4	-11.4	-11.7	-6.5	-7.0	-6.0	-9.1	-13.2	-17.8	-14.3	-10.8	-10.2	-1.9	Bursa Malaysia
Value Traded	-15.4	-21.9	-22.0	-15.4	-2.1	30.8	0.3	37.2	9.4	12.0	56.5	177.6	165.5	Bursa Malaysia
Market Capitalisation	-7.3	-9.4	-8.8	-2.0	-2.6	0.7	-4.8	-9.5	-20.3	-15.9	-8.8	-9.9	-1.3	Bursa Malaysia
EXCHANGE RATE														
USD - U.S. Dollar	-1.8	-2.3	-1.1	-0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	-2.1	-5.1	-5.5	-3.9	-2.7	-3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
GBP - U.K. Pound	3.5	3.5	4.6	2.5	0.8	-2.8	-0.5	-1.9	1.1	-0.8	0.6	-1.5	-4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
SDR - Special Drawing Right	-4.7	-0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.8	-0.7	-3.8	-3.8	-2.6	-2.2	-3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
SGD - Singapore Dollar	-2.0	-1.1	-0.4	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
EUR - EURO	2.2	1.4	4.9	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.8	1.8	-3.1	-2.4	-1.4	-2.3	-5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
CHF - Swiss Franc	-2.5	-3.3	1.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-1.0	-4.6	-9.2	-9.0	-7.9	-6.3	-8.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
JPY - Japanese Yen	-4.7	-6.5	-5.0	-4.9	-3.4	-2.3	1.3	-2.5	-8.3	-8.8	-6.4	-3.1	-4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-2.3	-2.4	-1.1	-0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	-3.0	-6.1	-6.7	-5.1	-3.6	-4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
SELECTED COUNTRIES														
TRADE														
Exports														
Malaysia #	3.8	-0.6	-6.1	-6.4	-5.4	2.8	-2.6	10.0	-6.5	-24.9	-26.0	8.0	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	-6.0	-10.5	-5.1	-9.3	-6.0	3.6	-4.2	-5.3	2.4	-0.7	-12.8	-24.0	-7.9	Statistics Singapore
China	3.3	-1.0	-3.2	-0.9	-1.3	7.6	n.a	-17.2	-6.6	3.5	-3.3	0.5	7.2	National Bureau of Statistics of China
Japan	-1.5	-8.2	-5.2	-9.2	-7.9	-6.3	-2.6	-1.0	-11.7	-21.9	-28.3	-26.2	-19.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan
EU	6.1	-3.3	4.3	5.6	-0.1	6.2	0.4	1.0	-10.2	-28.2	-29.7	-9.6	-11.3	European Statistics
USA	-0.4	-1.3	-3.6	-3.2	-2.0	0.8	7.3	-0.5	1.7	-9.4	-29.0	-36.3	-15.4	United States Census Bureau
Imports														
Malaysia #	-5.8	-12.5	2.5	-8.7	-3.6	1.0	-2.5	11.3	-2.7	-8.0	-30.4	-5.6	-8.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	-6.5	-6.4	-4.8	-10.3	-5.8	-2.3	-2.1	-0.8	9.4	0.2	-13.1	-26.2	-9.9	Statistics Singapore
China	-5.6	-5.6	-8.5	-6.4	0.3	16.3	n.a	-4.0	-0.9	-14.2	-16.7	2.7	-0.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China
Japan	-1.1	-11.9	-1.5	-14.7	-15.7	-4.9	-3.5	-13.9	-5.0	-7.2	-26.2	-14.4	-22.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan
EU	6.3	-0.6	6.4	-0.1	-3.8	1.0	-0.2	-2.8	-12.2	-22.7	-26.2	-12.8	-16.0	European Statistics
USA	0.8	-3.0	-2.3	-7.1	-6.8	-2.3	7.0	-4.0	-4.0	-6.5	-20.9	-25.7	-8.2	United States Census Bureau
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
Malaysia	1.4	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.6	6.2	-4.9	-32.0	-21.6	-0.4	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	4.7	-7.3	-1.4	3.9	-12.3	-3.7	3.5	-1.0	21.1	12.0	-8.1	-6.7	-8.5	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
South Korea	0.6	-3.3	0.7	-2.1	-0.3	6.2	-2.8	11.3	7.7	-5.0	-9.8	-0.5	-2.5	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
Japan	0.7	-4.7	1.3	-7.7	-8.2	-3.1	-2.3	-5.7	-5.2	-15.0	-26.3	-17.7	-16.1	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
USA	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.2	-4.8	-16.3	-15.4	-10.8	-8.2	Federal Reserve Board, USA
RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
Malaysia	8.4	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	-11.2	-5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	-1.6	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-2.3	-1.0	-0.9	-11.0	-11.3	-34.1	-46.0	-25.0	-8.3	Singapore Department of Statistics
Hong Kong	-13.1	-25.2	-20.3	-26.4	-25.5	-21.1	-23.1	-46.7	-44.0	-37.5	-34.0	-25.3	-23.9	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
United Kingdom	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	-0.7	3.0	2.4	1.3	-4.9	-23.3	-12.5	-1.6	0.5	Office for National Statistics
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
Malaysia	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	-0.2	-2.9	-2.9	-1.9	-1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Thailand	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-3.0	-3.4	-1.6	-1.0	Trading economics
Indonesia	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.5	Trading economics
Philippines	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	Trading economics
Singapore	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	Trading economics
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
Malaysia	-2.2	-1.9	-2.4	-2.9	1.2	3.5	2.8	0.9	-1.9	-5.1	-5.5	-4.0	-3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Philippines	0.7	1.5	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	0.6	-5.3	-4.6	-5.1	-3.3	-3.7	-3.9	-3.3	Trading economics
Singapore	-6.1	-6.0	-6.8	-7.7	-5.0	-1.1	0.6	-1.5	-9.3	-15.0	-14.4	-9.7	-8.5	Trading economics
South Korea	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-1.7	-1.8	-0.9	-0.8	Trading economics
China	-0.3	-0.8	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.0	-2.4	Trading economics
Japan	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	-0.4	-2.4	-2.7	-1.6	-0.9	Trading economics
USA	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.3	0.7	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	Trading economics

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019						2020							DATA SOURCE
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
LABOUR FORCE															
Participation rate															
Malaysia	%	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
South Korea	%	64.0	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.6	62.9	62.6	62.6	62.2	62.0	63.0	63.2	63.1	Trading economics
Russia	%	62.4	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.9	62.7	61.9	61.7	62.0	61.7	61.7	n.a	n.a	Trading economics
Australia	%	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	65.9	65.9	63.6	62.7	64.1	64.7	Trading economics
Japan	%	62.1	62.3	62.5	62.6	62.3	62.1	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.8	61.9	61.8	Trading economics
United Kingdom	%	79.0	79.2	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.8	79.5	79.6	79.6	79.8	n.a	Trading economics
USA	%	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.4	62.7	60.2	60.8	61.5	61.4	Trading economics
Canada	%	65.6	65.8	65.7	65.7	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.5	63.5	59.8	61.4	63.8	64.3	Trading economics
Sweden	%	74.9	73.5	73.2	72.7	73.3	72.3	72.3	73.4	72.3	72.4	73.3	75.1	75.0	Trading economics
Finland	%	67.8	67.1	66.2	66.0	65.5	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.7	64.9	67.4	67.9	67.5	Trading economics
Unemployment rate															
Malaysia	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Thailand	%	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	Trading economics
South Korea	%	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	Trading economics
Russia	%	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	Trading economics
Australia	%	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	Trading economics
Japan	%	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	Trading economics
United Kingdom	%	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	Trading economics
USA	%	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	Trading economics
Canada	%	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	Trading economics
Sweden	%	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.0	7.5	8.2	7.1	8.2	9.0	9.8	8.9	Trading economics
Finland	%	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	7.9	7.7	Trading economics

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019						2020							DATA SOURCE
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
LABOUR FORCE														
Participation rate														
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Department of Statistics, Malaysia
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Unemployment rate														
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2019			2020		2019			2020		DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Value			Annual Percentage Change (%)							
COMMODITIES												
RUBBER												
Exports												
Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	167,327.0	171,210.0	148,604.0	142,877.0	112,963.0	2.7	2.8	-4.3	-0.9	-32.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OIL PALM												
Exports												
Oil Palm Product	Tonne	7,042,643.0	7,047,278.0	6,864,693.0	5,653,620.0	6,462,683.0	17.9	17.1	5.0	-18.4	-8.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Oil	Tonne	4,767,358.0	4,631,790.0	4,445,660.0	3,480,558.0	4,314,936.0	20.6	18.3	2.5	-24.8	-9.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Kernel	Tonne	274,223.0	267,467.0	283,699.0	248,710.0	253,311.0	29.4	23.5	19.0	-4.7	-7.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
CRUDE PETROLEUM												
Prices												
Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	68.34	61.86	62.65	50.53	31.43	-8.3	-18.0	-7.0	-20.1	-54.0	World Bank
Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	59.80	56.40	56.90	45.98	27.79	-11.9	-19.1	-3.2	-16.2	-53.5	World Bank
Exports												
Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	3,361,028.9	2,568,253.8	3,122,635.4	2,962,372.0	2,508,004.0	-14.1	-39.5	-24.8	-12.9	-25.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	7,623,110.5	7,125,312.4	7,495,369.4	8,679,432.8	9,350,694.1	-6.5	4.7	3.8	47.4	22.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Imports												
Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	3,467,953.9	3,363,741.5	2,561,314.0	4,968,985.1	2,139,904.5	24.2	26.0	4.5	46.9	-38.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	8,257,423.8	7,432,420.9	8,570,407.2	8,678,445.0	8,340,166.8	-11.4	-5.4	-8.0	23.9	1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)												
Exports												
Liquified Natural Gas [#]	'000 Tonne	6,150,807.0	5,938,257.7	6,722,665.8	6,983,599.0	5,159,392.0	9.8	18.9	-4.5	4.4	-16.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR												
MANUFACTURING												
Industrial Production Index	Point	119.2	122.6	122.8	117.3	97.7	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.3	-18.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Sales	RM '000	337,617,692.0	350,417,736.1	355,869,381.6	339,323,806.5	281,900,407.3	4.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	-16.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports [#]	RM '000	208,418,344.4	213,032,544.2	219,700,247.2	201,772,233.4	182,057,975.8	0.9	0.5	-1.0	1.2	-12.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Manufacturing Project												
Investment												
Projects Number	Number	185	268	319	212	186	22.5	49.7	25.6	-1.9	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
Projects Domestic	RM Million	4,781.6	8,413.3	10,486.6	14,622.9	3,252.5	71.0	63.5	-45.2	183.4	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
Projects Foreign	RM Million	6,607.2	10,813.9	16,229.4	10,586.0	7,216.2	32.9	-67.6	51.3	-47.7	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
Total	RM Million	11,388.9	19,227.2	26,716.1	25,208.9	10,468.7	46.6	-50.1	-10.6	-0.8	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
CONSTRUCTION												
Quarterly Construction	RM	35,919.1	36,076.6	36,978.5	35,040.2	19,780.1	0.8	-0.6	1.3	-6.3	-44.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	107.1	107.5	107.6	107.9	108.1	-0.2	2.4	1.5	2.0	0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and Housing advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	248	290	330	263	112	2.5	63.8	57.1	2.7	-54.8	National Housing Department
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and housing advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	382	524	555	603	520	11.7	12.0	11.9	29.7	36.1	National Housing Department
Prices												
Steel	RM per metric tonne	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,384.50	2,386.03	-2.8	-1.1	-0.8	0.0	0.3	Ministry of Works
Cement	RM per 50 kg bag	17.15	17.25	17.33	17.59	17.73	-3.0	-1.6	-0.8	1.9	3.4	Ministry of Works
MINING AND QUARRYING												
Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	100.3	90.5	102.1	99.5	80.6	1.1	-4.4	-3.8	-1.8	-19.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
UTILITIES												
Electricity												
Local Generation												
Public Installations ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	41,847.0	42,067.7	40,839.5	40,208.8	37,307.3	4.5	2.3	1.0	-1.0	-10.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Private Installations ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	539.3	531.7	567.6	574.8	536.8	13.8	14.4	3.0	9.8	-0.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2019			2020		2019			2020		DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Value			Annual Percentage Change (%)							
Local Consumption												
Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^P	Million kilowatt-hours	29,917.2	29,156.7	29,043.1	28,853.9	23,089.5	3.3	-0.3	-0.2	2.1	-22.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Domestic and Public Lighting ^P	Million kilowatt-hours	8,605.2	8,522.0	8,034.1	8,494.9	10,119.8	6.1	5.1	4.4	3.2	17.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
SERVICES												
Wholesale & Retail Trade												
Volume Index												
Wholesale Trade Index	Point	127.0	131.5	131.8	126.8	102.5	4.0	5.4	4.9	2.5	-19.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index	Point	136.5	141.2	144.2	138.6	107.6	9.0	7.8	6.9	1.8	-21.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index	Point	105.6	107.7	103.9	97.6	54.9	4.1	1.9	3.6	-3.5	-48.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle												
Vehicle Production												
Passenger	Unit	131,938	132,480	135,765	101,507	55,667	14.1	3.9	2.2	-24.0	-57.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	8,679	8,533	9,826	6,937	1,938	-4.8	-28.9	-15.9	-33.8	-77.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	140,617	141,013	145,591	108,444	57,605	12.7	1.0	0.8	-24.7	-59.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales												
Passenger	Unit	139,761	133,257	146,059	96,089	61,531	-0.1	-7.5	14.0	-26.7	-56.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	13,509	13,411	15,237	9,415	6,265	-7.6	-36.9	-2.2	-21.2	-53.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	153,270	146,668	161,296	105,504	67,796	-0.8	-11.2	12.2	-26.2	-55.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
New Vehicles Registration	Number	309,109	316,857	323,541	270,117	163,537	3.4	-6.7	11.4	-36.2	-47.1	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Tourism												
Index of Services	Point	122.7	131.3	133.9	115.8	26.0	6.8	6.7	7.1	-4.1	-78.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	6,658,345	6,754,628	5,991,581	4,233,455	19,542	7.2	1.5	-6.5	-36.8	-99.7	Ministry of Tourism Art and Culture
Transport												
Index of Services	Point	122.9	126.1	132.5	116.6	67.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	-3.2	-45.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Information & Communication												
Index of Services	Point	136.0	137.8	134.6	140.0	142.2	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.4	4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Penetration rate												
Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	132.4	134.2	135.4	133.6	n.a	-1.2	-1.0	4.0	1.7	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants	%	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.8	n.a	-1.5	-2.0	-0.5	0.5	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	128.9	129.4	131.7	127.4	n.a	9.3	9.1	8.8	0.2	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Finance												
Index of Services	Point	110.3	119.0	121.7	116.2	101.0	5.5	4.2	5.7	4.0	-8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Money Supply												
M1	RM Million	431,751.0	434,260.0	452,559.0	461,694.5	488,233.2	3.7	4.8	5.8	7.9	13.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2	RM Million	1,899,144.3	1,904,683.4	1,950,567.4	1,960,826.9	2,014,091.4	5.0	3.8	3.5	3.8	6.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3	RM Million	1,912,073.8	1,916,354.0	1,961,553.3	1,968,375.0	2,019,910.8	5.1	3.9	3.5	3.7	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Loans in Banking System												
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,728,436.8	1,747,492.1	1,771,589.1	1,783,587.8	1,799,837.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,135,428.2	1,142,054.6	1,153,597.1	1,159,220.2	1,161,464.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	586,323.4	598,726.6	611,068.4	618,050.4	631,742.5	8.6	8.7	8.3	7.4	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	6,685.2	6,711.0	6,923.6	6,317.2	6,630.5	-6.4	-3.3	3.7	-5.1	-0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)												
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,960,210.5	1,974,751.5	2,000,372.8	2,009,948.9	2,045,663.9	5.1	4.2	2.9	2.7	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,341,068.5	1,344,629.8	1,370,540.5	1,381,635.0	1,398,650.5	2.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	593,065.7	607,320.3	606,596.5	605,251.6	625,036.4	12.8	12.5	8.2	4.9	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	26,076.3	22,801.4	23,235.7	23,062.2	21,976.9	-6.4	-17.1	-13.6	-11.8	-15.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits												
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,000,298.2	1,013,147.4	1,002,298.4	992,019.2	990,468.2	7.7	5.9	2.8	-0.3	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	588,965.4	587,610.8	587,253.7	589,186.3	588,657.4	3.4	0.9	-1.1	-0.9	-0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	395,214.7	410,731.9	399,767.9	387,852.6	386,817.4	15.3	14.5	9.4	1.1	-2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	16,118.1	14,804.7	15,276.9	14,980.4	14,993.4	0.2	-7.3	-5.1	-7.3	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits												
Commercial Banks	RM Million	164,853.9	167,115.6	169,974.8	182,362.4	199,549.7	5.4	7.1	8.0	12.8	21.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	121,310.4	122,706.0	124,749.7	131,934.8	143,138.6	4.9	6.4	7.3	11.1	18.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	43,543.5	44,409.6	45,225.1	50,427.6	56,411.1	6.7	9.2	9.9	17.3	29.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis point	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending Rate CFM												
Commercial Banks	%	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	%	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.4	5.9	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2019			2020		2019			2020		DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)						
Savings Deposits Interest Rate												
Commercial Banks	%	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Approved by Sector												
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	3,357.5	1,437.3	2,712.0	1,265.4	701.6	7.9	-43.7	-19.4	-38.6	-79.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,195.9	878.8	447.8	793.0	706.7	216.4	566.0	-18.7	30.6	-40.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM Million	9,023.4	10,238.0	10,746.5	8,708.7	7,867.4	2.5	15.8	26.8	31.4	-12.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	RM Million	25,540.8	20,650.2	21,243.6	19,416.2	23,855.4	19.0	-12.8	-16.8	3.3	-6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	RM Million	6,641.6	7,450.6	6,726.0	5,226.7	3,604.2	3.8	19.4	19.1	-31.4	-45.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estates	RM Million	6,170.7	7,721.5	6,922.1	5,012.8	4,110.0	-11.2	15.9	-12.2	14.9	-33.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	RM Million	57,357.3	57,781.5	53,640.6	45,469.4	24,786.0	8.3	1.8	1.3	-8.6	-56.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sectors	RM Million	417.5	203.2	875.8	1,000.5	990.5	-45.6	-78.4	79.3	3.0	137.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	RM Million	109,704.7	106,361.1	103,314.5	86,892.7	66,621.9	8.8	0.5	-1.5	-4.3	-39.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Sector												
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	11,082.0	10,426.5	12,644.4	10,300.2	9,030.3	-1.7	-5.0	8.4	0.5	-18.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,703.7	1,966.8	2,679.3	2,082.3	1,257.1	-25.2	12.4	28.6	22.2	-26.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM Million	58,862.5	63,289.5	71,651.8	63,463.9	61,285.4	0.0	7.9	17.5	3.8	4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	RM Million	94,165.8	99,197.5	98,833.7	104,959.1	91,697.8	-2.5	-2.3	-18.8	5.8	-2.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	RM Million	24,125.5	22,305.4	22,997.4	21,157.3	16,328.5	12.1	8.3	0.6	2.8	-32.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estates	RM Million	15,556.0	12,574.5	14,812.3	12,410.1	9,205.9	16.0	-17.9	0.1	-18.1	-40.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Foreign	RM Million	84,444.1	85,972.4	89,857.3	82,293.6	53,856.2	4.1	2.1	3.8	-4.0	-36.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sectors	RM Million	9,694.2	8,285.6	6,899.6	6,829.1	9,466.4	22.8	-23.7	-25.3	-24.3	-2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	RM Million	299,633.8	304,018.1	320,375.7	303,495.4	252,127.7	2.3	0.0	-2.9	0.2	-15.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Purpose												
Purchase of passenger cars	RM Million	10,718.5	10,652.6	10,946.3	9,359.8	3,715.4	1.0	-17.5	12.0	-8.8	-65.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Personal uses	RM Million	8,103.7	9,341.2	9,563.0	8,995.4	4,809.0	-0.1	5.2	7.5	12.4	-40.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Credit cards	RM Million	36,554.5	37,769.2	40,298.5	35,095.9	26,399.0	6.1	5.3	6.9	-2.7	-27.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Purchase of consumer durable goods	RM Million	7.6	6.8	5.9	8.1	5.2	-11.3	-8.7	-17.8	39.0	-31.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	84,444.1	85,972.4	89,857.3	82,293.6	53,856.2	4.1	2.1	3.8	-4.0	-36.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Outstanding loans to the construction sector	RM Million	93,338.7	93,833.2	91,195.4	92,568.6	91,762.3	10.4	8.7	2.2	2.0	-1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Owner Occupied Dwelling												
Loan approved (for Residential)	RM Million	30,780.6	30,529.1	28,104.8	20,680.4	12,161.0	19.8	10.5	2.7	-10.7	-60.5	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Loan disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	21,487.2	23,160.8	25,428.7	22,104.3	12,406.9	0.0	8.7	9.3	-1.5	-42.3	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Real Estate												
Index of Services	Point	121.8	123.4	124.8	119.4	82.8	5.3	5.2	5.6	0.3	-32.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Health												
Index of Services - Private Health	Point	126.5	125.0	125.4	123.3	103.1	5.3	5.8	5.6	1.8	-18.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Education												
Index of Services - Private Education	Point	119.6	132.8	131.4	120.8	104.7	4.9	4.9	5.3	3.9	-12.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OTHERS												
LABOUR												
Labour Supply												
Working age (15-64)	('000)	22,686.9	22,763.0	22,832.8	22,953.2	23,026.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Force	('000)	15,598.8	15,674.3	15,766.7	15,790.1	15,675.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Employed	('000)	15,078.2	15,162.1	15,254.5	15,243.5	14,883.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	-1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployed	('000)	520.6	512.1	512.2	546.6	791.8	1.9	-2.3	-0.8	5.8	52.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Actively Unemployed	('000)	383.3	371.3	363.0	356.9	485.7	15.0	6.8	6.8	-4.4	26.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Inactively Unemployed	('000)	137.3	140.8	149.2	189.7	306.1	-22.8	-20.3	-15.5	32.3	123.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,088.1	7,088.7	7,066.1	7,163.1	7,350.5	0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.4	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.8	68.9	69.1	68.8	68.1	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployment Rate	%	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Demand												
Jobs	('000)	8,619.3	8,651.6	8,661.4	8,566.5	8,383.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.2	-2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Filled Jobs	('000)	8,401.4	8,448.9	8,463.5	8,400.6	8,213.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.6	-2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Rate	%	97.5	97.7	97.7	98.1	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Vacancies	('000)	217.9	202.6	198.0	166.0	169.5	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Rate	%	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Jobs Created	('000)	27.1	28.1	25.2	19.0	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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		Value			Annual Percentage Change (%)							
Labour Productivity												
Value added per hour worked	RM	40.2	41.0	42.0	40.0	46.4	2.3	2.6	1.4	2.1	15.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
By Economic Activity												
Agriculture	RM	24.8	28.2	25.2	23.0	28.8	2.3	2.1	-5.8	-7.1	16.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM	563.5	480.4	614.0	564.6	602.2	-2.5	-3.2	-1.1	3.8	6.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM	52.0	30.9	31.8	27.1	59.9	2.5	2.8	1.2	2.2	15.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Construction	RM	18.6	19.7	18.6	18.6	18.0	3.4	1.7	4.3	-1.6	-3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Services	RM	37.8	38.9	40.5	38.2	44.3	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.7	17.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Value added per employment	RM	23,158.0	23,777.0	24,263.0	22,578.0	19,455.0	2.6	2.3	1.4	-0.8	-16.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
By Economic Activity												
Agriculture	RM	13,041.0	14,812.0	13,229.0	11,948.0	13,243.0	2.2	2.3	-6.1	-8.9	1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM	338,084.0	292,278.0	279,347.0	339,032.0	280,302.0	-0.5	-5.2	-4.0	-0.4	-17.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM	338,084.0	292,278.0	379,347.0	339,032.0	25,739.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	-0.2	-17.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Construction	RM	11,033.0	11,791.0	11,102.0	10,776.0	6,536.0	3.3	2.2	3.2	-5.3	-40.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Services	RM	21,844.0	22,642.0	23,463.0	21,656.0	18,427.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	0.5	-15.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification												
Non Tertiary	%	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
Tertiary	%	76.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
Postgraduate	%	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience												
<1 year	%	27.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
1-4 years	%	14.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
10-14 years	%	16.0	15.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
15-19 years	%	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
=>20 years	%	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
STOCK MARKET												
Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,672.1	1,583.9	1,588.8	1,350.9	1,501.0	-1.1	-11.7	-6.0	-17.8	-10.2	Bursa Malaysia
Value Traded	RM Billion	132.6	119.2	131.0	162.6	227.0	-21.9	-19.6	1.7	14.1	71.2	Bursa Malaysia
EXCHANGE RATE												
USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per unit	4.1489	4.1660	4.1651	4.1798	4.3242	-4.8	-1.7	0.2	-2.2	-4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per unit	5.3339	5.1383	5.3603	5.3504	5.3642	0.8	3.8	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per unit	5.7471	5.7255	5.7256	5.7465	5.8289	-1.7	-1.4	1.1	-0.9	-1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per unit	3.0439	3.0298	3.0551	3.0164	3.0622	-2.7	-1.2	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
EUR - EURO	RM per unit	4.6637	4.6325	4.6111	4.6108	4.7603	1.0	2.8	3.3	0.8	-2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 units	414.0161	422.5395	420.7453	431.9916	448.6066	-3.1	-1.5	-0.4	-5.0	-7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 units	3.7770	3.8816	3.8320	3.8390	4.0226	-4.1	-5.4	-3.5	-3.3	-6.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 units	52.9253	53.2135	53.2238	53.7867	55.7871	-4.9	-1.9	0.1	-3.1	-5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia

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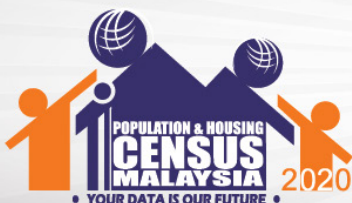
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